The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

The National Account of the Fight at Port Royal Ferry.

Defeat of the Rebels and Destruction of Their Fortifications.

CAPTURE OF A TWELVE-POUNDER.

The Rebels Driven Back to the Railroad with Heavy Loss.

Effectiveness of the National Gunboats.

EIGHT OF OUR SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

Progress of the Works on Tybee Island.

ANOTHER CARGO OF SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The United States steam transport *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LEFEVAR, arrived yesterday from Port Royal S. C., which port she left on the 3d inst., at 9 A. M., with the mails and passengers, and 3,697 bales of Sea Island cotton, consigned to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, United States Quartermaster. The *Vanderbilt* brings intelligence of the result of the battle at Port Royal Ferry. Gen. STEVENS' Brigade advanced on the main-land on the 1st inst., and took possession of the rebel batteries after a short resistance by the rebels; the brigade being assisted by the gunboats, which shelled the batteries. Gen. STEVENS then followed up the rebels to within six miles of the Charleston Railroad. A flag of truce was sent by the rebels, asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted, one hour being allotted for that purpose, after which they fell back upon the fortifications near the railroad, which are very extensive, leaving behind them one large gun, which they had spiked.

The rebel force was estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 men, under the command of Gen. POPE, and their loss is not known.

The Union troops were 4,500 strong. Their loss was eight wounded.

Major WATSON, of the Eighth Michigan, was mortally wounded.

Gen. STEVENS now holds possession of the main-land, and awaits reinforcements from the North to proceed.

The men were still busily at work on the intrenchments at Tybee Island. The force on the island at present consists of the Forty-sixth New-York Regiment and several laborers. The workmen are occasionally interrupted by shots and shells fired from the rebel fort. The fort fires on an average two shots daily, but our men had escaped injury, although a short time since a shell exploded within a few yards of the lines. Gen. SHERMAN is not disposed to attack Fort Pulaski until he receives reinforcements from the North.

The *Vanderbilt* brings several officers of the various regiments stationed at Port Royal, who come here for the purpose of recruiting men to fill up their respective regiments.

A few soldiers came home, having left on a furlough of two months.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Engagement at Port Royal Ferry—The Rebels Driven back with Loss—Disposition of the National Forces—Names of the Wounded, &c.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, Jan. 3, 1862.

The tediousness of affairs at this point has been agreeably relieved within a few days, by an attack upon the rebels at Port Royal Ferry, which has resulted in dislodging them from their position, capturing one of their guns, and killing a large number of their men. As far as the plan of attack is concerned, the affair has been a success; but as the enemy scarcely made a show of resistance, I have no brilliant engagement to record.

I had known for some time that Gen. STEVENS was averse to leaving the rebels unmolested in front of his lines, but for some reason or other, Gen. SHERMAN would not consent to driving them away. Recently, however, information was brought by our scouts who had crossed over to the mainland, that the enemy was gradually strengthening himself in front of us, and that his force numbered at least three thousand men. In addition to the fortification at Port Royal Ferry, mounting five guns, a description of which I have already sent you, another earthwork had been commenced at a place about two miles to the left, also in plain sight of our outposts, making our troops restive at the restraint which hindered them from punishing the impudence of the foe.

Under these circumstances, Gen. SHERMAN was induced to permit the attack, not for the purpose of occupying the enemy's works, but to destroy them, capturing their guns, and making as many prisoners as possible. In accordance with these views, Gen. STEVENS, to whom the plan of assault was confided, fixed upon New-Year's Day for his operations, merely that the troops might pay a short visit, and give the Carolinians an opportunity to welcome them to the "hospitable graves" which have been so frequently promised.

It was decided to take the enemy by surprise, and, with this object in view, the arrangements for the attack were made with much secrecy. Flat-boats, upon which a portion of the troops were to cross the Coosaw River, a deep but narrow stream separating Port Royal Island from the mainland, had been collected quietly for several days before, and concealed in the creeks contiguous to the points where they would be needed. The main body of our army was to land about six miles from the ferry to the right, and march upon the fort, for the purpose of attacking it in flank and rear; another force was to cross from SEABROOK's plantation, nearly opposite the other earthworks, two miles to the left, with the object of causing a diversion to distract the enemy's attention; and a third body of men were concealed in the woods along the road, just beyond the causeway, directly in front of the ferry, in order to cross when their services should be required. This movement of troops was to be made under cover of the fire of the gunboats *Seneca*, *Ottawa*, *Pembina* and *E. B. Hale*. Such was the general plan of attack, of which I shall present the details, as they came under my personal observation.

I first learned of what was to take place on Tuesday the 31st, by seeing the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New-York Regiments, respectively commanded by Lieut.-Col. FRASER and Col. PERRY, marching down to the beach at Hilton Head, to embark on the steamers *Boston* and *Delaware*. I took passage on the latter vessel to Beaufort, where we arrived about dark, and having called upon Gen. STEVENS, learned what he proposed to accomplish. He was kind enough to inform me also that the best place from which I could view the fight would be at Port Royal ferry, and ordered that a pass should be furnished to me.

My next care was to find a conveyance thither, and a horse was quickly placed at my disposal by Capt. CHARLES E. FULLER, one of the Assistant Division Quartermasters, to whom I am indebted for many similar favors, it being impossible to obtain horses on livery, as the Beaufort stable-keepers have all gone away and their animals are confiscated.

Getting up at 4 o'clock that I might be in time to witness the attack, I rode out within a mile and a half of the ferry where I was halted by a picket-guard of the Roundhead (Penn.) Regiment, who refused to let me go further. Maj. LECKEY was in command, and I stated my business, exhibiting the pass which I had obtained from Gen. STEVENS. He told me, however, that his orders were imperative to allow no person to proceed, and I was obliged to remain where I was. The sun had by this time risen, and the sky gave promise of a very pleasant day, which it turned out to be.

I was glad to accept the hospitality of some Highlanders whose headquarters were near by, and a more substantial breakfast was never eaten by a hungrier man. After this was disposed of I began to feel somewhat impatient at the restraint which had been imposed upon me, which was increased about 9¼ o'clock by hearing the report of heavy guns on the left. The Major told me, after the firing had been going on about half an hour, that he had received no orders to prevent persons passing in that direction, so I mounted my Rosinante and was soon down at the river, directly abreast of the *Seneca* and *Ellen*, which were throwing a shower of shells into the woods for a mile or two on either side, and in the rear of the earthwork which the rebels had erected. I found on the margin of the river that our men had been trying their hand at throwing up earthworks, behind which logs, painted black, had been mounted upon carriage wheels, and presented a formidable appearance when viewed from a distance.

Some of our men were already across the river, and marching through the marshes towards the fort which the enemy (about 200 strong here) had deserted as soon as the fire opened, without firing a shot, from which it is charitable to suppose that he had no guns mounted. These men, I was told, were two companies of the Roundheads and two of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, under the command of Capt. ELLIOTT, of the latter regiment, a brave young officer, who has won much commendation for his services with scouting parties since the occupation of Beaufort.

The gunboats were moored about the centre of the channel, not more than one hundred feet from shore, and I was greatly interested in watching the movements of the sailors as they briskly handled their guns. They worked as if they liked the fun, as I have no doubt they did. The effect of the fire in the woods was terrific. Thick limbs were broken by the fragments of shell, as though they were but twigs and branches, and tree tops were mowed off as with scythes. It must have been a fearful place for human beings, if any were in the neighborhood.

I stood watching this shell practice for about half an hour, almost deafened by the reports and the sharp, mighty whistling of the projectiles as they rushed through the air, when I was warned to move away by the bursting of a shell within fifty yards of where I stood. The missile, however, did not come from the enemy. It was fired from the *Ellen*, and exploded soon after leaving the muzzle of the piece, probably in consequence of a defect in the fuse. It was now after 10 o'clock, and I retraced my way towards the ferry, which this time I was successful in reaching. There I found Col. LEASURE, of the Roundheads, ready to construct a bridge of boats as soon as he should receive the order. He told me that at 8 o'clock that morning he had left his reserve companies, D and K, up the road, in charge of Maj. LECKEY, with instructions to detain all teams and spectators, as well as troops, until he should order an advance. He took a position, with the rest of his command, in front of the ferry, and concealed them from the view of the enemy, whose movements, however, he could see with the aid of a glass. There appeared to be about 200 men in and about the fort, some of whom were standing by a large field-piece mounted in the breastwork. When the first shot was fired on the left by the gunboats, the enemy began to prepare for action, but made no demonstration until after some half dozen shells had fallen in the neighborhood of a house about two miles to the left, when most of the troops scampered out of the intrenchment and went in considerable disorder into a waste field to the right, and a little to the rear of the fort, where they lay down in the tall weeds. Observing this, the Colonel sent word to the gunboats on the right, which ran down within range and threw a few shells into the midst of the enemy, who ran into the woods.

Meanwhile, Gen. STEVENS had crossed to the mainland, at CHISHOLM's farm, about five miles below, with the Eighth Michigan, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, seven companies of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and a few companies of the Roundheads. It was evident the enemy knew nothing of his approach, for he advanced at least two miles before a sign of them was seen. Then Lieut. TASK, signal officer, saw a horseman and two negroes driving a wagon on the road, a long distance ahead. Thinking the General, who was dismounted, might like the horse for himself, he started to take it, accompanied by two of the Seventy-ninth and his signal assistant. Suddenly five men appeared on the edge of the woods, and fired upon TAYT, who observed their motions quickly enough to order his men upon their faces, and the balls passed over their heads.

The *Delaware* and *Boston* had come round from Beaufort with the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth on board, under Col. PERRY, and disembarked them at ADAMS' plantation, which is about 2½ miles nearer the ferry than the point at which Gen. STEVENS crossed. At about 12 o'clock the General came up with his command at the place where Col. PERRY had landed, and ordering the latter to act as a reserve corps, passed on, with the fourth and eighth companies of the Highlanders, under Capt. MOORE and Lieut. BRAHAM, acting as skirmishers on the flanks and in advance, Col. PERRY following half a mile in the rear. Gen. STEVENS had brought his men on the road within a mile of the ferry, when the enemy opened upon them from a battery of field pieces, screened in the woods to the right, and a few companies of infantry. One of the regiments were thrown out as skirmishers, and advancing to within a short distance of these woods received a heavy fire of musketry, when it fell back, failing, however, to draw the enemy from their concealment.

Meantime the gunboats proceeded up the river and shelled the earthworks opposite the landing. The troops who had held them retired precipitately to the woods near by, and then were in their turn shelled by the gunboats. After the enemy had been driven from this position, our forces occupied the earthworks. They slept in the trenches New-Year's night, and the next morning, having leveled the fortification, they recrossed the river, bringing with them a spiked 12-pounder, the only gun left by the rebels, and the best one which they had placed in position. Our forces also burned two houses, with outbuildings, which the rebels had used for barracks:

The following are the names of our wounded:

Major WATSON, Michigan Eighth, shot in the thigh by a Minié ball, probably mortally wounded.

Corporal MILLER, Company A, same regiment, wounded and missing.

JOHN ATHERTON, Sergeant RICH and private WOOD were slightly wounded.

The following members of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment were slightly wounded: MARTIN VAN AIKEN, Company F; WM. H. IRVIN, Company G; PAT. MCVEIGH, Company C.

The force of the enemy is estimated at 3,000, both by the scouts and by the officers on the gunboats, who saw them retreat across the fields into the woods. Their loss must have been heavy, as about dusk on the night of the attack they sent in a flag of truce to get their killed and wounded. H. J. W.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Thursday, January 2, 1862.

The news I have to communicate is of a different nature from any lately sent you from South Carolina. At last our troops have been landed on the main, and shown their temper when opposed to the secession chivalry. A brilliant little dash was planned for New Year's Day, and executed with complete success by a combined force from the Navy and the Army. Capt. RAYMOND ROGERS, of the *Wabash*, had command of four gunboats—the *Seneca*, Capt. AMMEN; the *Pembina*, Capt. BANEHEAD; the *Ellen*, Capt. BUDD, and the *Ottawa*, Capt. STEVENS. Gen. STEVENS, whose brigade was moved to Beaufort nearly a month ago, had, in addition to that brigade, two regiments sent up to him from Hilton Head, so that the Forty-seventh New-York, Lieut.-Col. FRASER, commanding; the Forty-eighth New-York, Col. PERRY; the Eighth Michigan, Col. FENTON; the Roundheads, (Pennsylvanian,) Col. LEASURE; the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Col. CRIST, and the Seventy-ninth New-York, Major MORRISON, were under his command. With this force it was planned to attack and destroy two rebel batteries on the western side of the Coosaw River, one at Port Royal Ferry, the other at Seabrook, a point two or three miles lower down. The Coosaw is the stream which connects the Broad and Port Royal Rivers, and forms the northeasterly boundary of Port Royal Island. The Ferry is about ten miles across land, northwest of Beaufort. Two of the gunboats, the *Ottawa* and *Pembina*, were to approach from the Port Royal River, and the other two by way of the Broad River. The land force also was divided, all but one regiment to march from Beaufort to the junction of the Port Royal River and the Coosaw, there to take flats, and, under cover of the gunboats, cross the river five miles above the ferry, and then march down upon the battery there. The other regiment was to march to a point opposite Seabrook, and under cover of the gunboats there cross at once to the battery supposed to be deserted and destroy it at once; then to join the main body at Port Royal Ferry. The *Seneca*, before arriving at Seabrook, was to fire for a while at a battery on Boyd's Neck, opposite the junction of the Broad and the Coosaw; this was with a view of distracting the enemy.

On Dec. 31 the two regiments of Gen. VIELE's Brigade detached for this service were sent up to Beaufort, and during the day Gen. STEVENS' entire force moved to the two points indicated. The gunboats also took the positions suitable for their purposes. Early on the morning of Jan. 1, Gen. STEVENS' main force was embarked, the boats having been entirely hidden from the opposite side of the Coosaw by a turn in the Port Royal, or as it is called in this portion, Brick Yard Creek. The number of boats was not so large as was desirable, and the crossing of the troops was in consequence not accomplished as speedily as had been anticipated.

But no *contretemps* of a serious nature occurred. The gunboats effectively covered the landing, and the troops set out on their march to Port Royal Ferry. On their right was a wood's from which, before they arrived at the fort, a heavy cannonading proceeded. It was answered at first from the gunboats, but afterward the Eighth Michigan Regiment was thrown out as skirmishers in the direction of this firing. Although the men had never been in action before, their behavior was highly creditable. They advanced in the face of the cannonading to within a hundred yards of the woods, when they were received with a heavy fire of musketry, upon which they fell back rapidly, but in excellent order. One man was killed. Maj. WATSON was seriously wounded, and four or five others less materially hurt. The skirmishing was not repeated, the enemy utterly refusing to be drawn from his cover of the woods, and our own force being intent on its object of reaching the rebel fortifications. The troops opposed to Gen. STEVENS have been estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000 men, but the best authorities are in favor of the smaller number. The cannonading in the woods evidently proceeded from a field battery.

The delay thus occasioned gave the gunboats time to get sufficiently near the fort at the ferry to shell it out before our troops got up; thus producing a change from the original plan, which was for the land forces to storm the work at the point of the bayonet. The rebels, however, had completely abandoned the intrenchments when Gen. STEVENS arrived.

The Seventy-ninth New-York formed STEVENS' advance, having been sent forward as skirmishers, and displaying decided nerve and promptness. They did not know on entering but that they should be warmly received, but their valor was wasted, for the enemy had fled. Meanwhile Capt. AMMEN, of the *Seneca*, had been firing away at Boyd's Neck early in the morning, and then with Capt. BUDD, of the *Ellen*, had covered the landing of the detachment at Seabrook. There, too, the rebels had got the start of us, and left only the sand walls of their fortification; these were quickly demolished, and the entire force, under Gen. STEVENS, united to destroy the more important work at Port Royal Ferry. Only one gun had been left by the rebels, an iron 12-pounder, but carriages and other evidences that other cannon had been only recently removed were still left. The four gunboats closed in and covered the troops, and every vestige of the battery was soon leveled to the earth. Some buildings used by the rebel forces were set fire to, and all the stores, equipage and whatever else of a military character that could be found was destroyed. It was nightfall before this work was completed, and the rebels, as if to show that we should not have all the game of destruction in our hands, set about burning all the houses in their vicinity. They burned about twenty times as many as the Union troops, but contented themselves with this method of defending their altars and their hearthstones.

In the morning our troops were reembarked in admirable order, and returned to Port Royal Island; the gunboats covered this manœuvre—a heavy firing being necessary for this object; but the rebels were effectually kept off, and after witnessing yesterday the destruction of their pet work, from which they had thought to command Broad River, they had today an opportunity to witness the safe departure of those who had accomplished its destruction. The rebels have indeed twice attempted to obstruct the navigation of Broad River by our gunboats, once by driving stockades, but the removal of Gen. STEVENS' Brigade to their vicinity interfered with this work; and again, by the fortification they had erected at Port Royal Ferry. It is now nearly a fortnight since they fired into the little steamer *Mayflower*, sent on a sounding expedition up the river; one of our men was killed, but the poor fellow is more than revenged. At least four or five lives have been paid for this, for so many bodies of the enemy were buried by our forces. We lost none except those killed and wounded in the Michigan Regiment, already alluded to. The name of the rebel officer in command is not known. Two regiments, the Roundhead and the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, are left opposite the ferry; the other troops are on their march back to Beaufort, or indeed have probably, ere now, arrived in camp.

As the steamer *Vanderbilt* leaves at an early hour to-morrow morning, I am obliged to write to-night, and it is obviously not possible, on the very day of such an occurrence, to provide for perfect fullness or absolute accuracy; but I imagine that no serious blunders will be found to exist in this hurried account.

NEWS FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

While scouting in the line of the enemy's retreat, Lieut. CORWIN, of the Forty-eighth New-York, found a Charleston *Mercury* of Dec. 24, which he courteously gave our correspondent. Although of not so late a date as some previously received, it furnishes us some interesting items:

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 21.

Our elation over the English news has subsided in a measure. The sundering of a mighty nation is no scene-shifting work—a momentary business. Should the division be accomplished within two years from the breaking out of the war, it would be unprecedented in the annals of history. All the expedients of diplomacy will be tried by SEWARD before he plunges into hostilities with Great Britain; and the tone of the Yankee Press, as well as the nature of the man, indicate that he will not back down, but sneak out. In patience, let us bide our time.

"Reliable" is exerting himself, of late, to his utmost capacity. He "sold" the town yesterday, on the two Yankee regiments question, and much to his satisfaction, for the coward was believed for a time, even at the War Department. Not long ago he made *us a present of an entire regiment of Maryland deserters*; and to-day he appears in the *Enquirer* with a story about JACKSON's destroying two dams on the Potomac, and capturing four pieces of cannon. At least, the story seems to be "reliable." There is reason to believe that he is a Yankee resident of this city, and it amuses himself at the expense of Richmond credulity, which surpasses even its cupidity.

Speaking of the sweeping Confiscation Act, about to pass the Yankee Congress, and the proper mode of combating it, the *Examiner* of this morning says:

"Such is the inefficiency of our law of sequestration that, *though millions of dollars worth of real estate belonging to the enemy exists in the South, not an acre can be touched.* At the present time, while money is abundant and prices high, this property could be readily sold at good prices, and a great fund realised for our people who have suffered from Yankee devastations, and who are in pressing need of the compensation due for their losses. *But our sequestration law is so tame and imbecile that not an acre of ground can be touched, nor a cent of money paid to these many thousand sufferers from Yankee vandalism while the law remains in its present shape.* The time has come for short work and earnest work with these Yankees, and it is in this very matter of confiscation that they are most sensitive and vulnerable."

The officers of the First Maryland Regiment have contributed nobly to the sufferers in your city; and so have a number of Virginia companies on the Peninsula and elsewhere. LANIER & BROTHER, exiles from Baltimore, have given the handsome sum of $100. The good work will go on till Charleston rises more beautiful from the ashes, to the sorrow of the Yankee Press, now so impiously and fiendishly exultant.

FAULKNER is to be exchanged for ELY. A fair exchange is no robbery, provided we do not set a bad precedent.

The SHERMANS appear to be an afflicted couple. Kentucky SHERMAN is insane, and Port Royal SHERMAN has "got the dyspepsy." Shall we wait for the latter to get well, or cure him with lead pills and gunpowder tea?

PHELPS' asinine proclamation to "the loyal people of the Southwest," is almost as preposterous as the course pursued by us in Kentucky—waiting with 50,000 men until 10,000 Yankees have swollen to 80,000. Wisdom is a jewel, but such waiting is preeminently what CARLYLE calls "unwisdom."

Our Legislators are wrangling over salt, during the few moments they are able to spare from the serious labor of eating peanuts.

All articles of hardware have advanced 500 per cent., but whisky is abundant—a firm in the town offering, this morning, a thousand barrels for sale.

The scarlet fever is raging here and in Fredericksburgh.

THE RECENT CONFLAGRATION.

The following proclamation, with the notices appended, telling the sufferers by the late conflagration where to apply for relief, appear in the *Mercury*:

The calamitous fire which has spread through our city, upon all who have been within its reach, inflicts loss and suffering. But there are many who, in its ravages, have lost so much, that the aid of all who have been fortunate in escaping its effects should be, and will be, generously offered for their relief. To secure the most useful application of whatever may be thus contributed for the relief of those who are suffering, the following Committee has been appointed. It will forthwith organize itself, make immediate application to our fellow-citizens for such aid as they can afford, and promptly relieve, as far as possible, with shelter, food and clothing, those whose misfortunes have deprived them of these necessaries.

CHARLES MACBETH,
DEC. 12, 1861. Mayor of Charleston.

COMMITTEE UNDER THE FOREGOING PROCLAMATION.—Judge MAGRATH, Rt. Rev. Bishop LYNCH, Rev. Mr. Porter, J. K. Sass, Henry Gourdin, W. J. Bennett, Geo. Eckel, James Gibbes, E. P. Mitliken, W. C. Courtney, C. R. Miles, Wm. Lebby, Theo. D. Wagner, Z. L. Oakes, James M. Wilson, Joseph T. Caldwell, Judge Wm. Alston Pringle.

The *Mercury* also contains a proclamation issued by Mayor MACBETH, forbidding the use of crackers and squibbs.

GEN. JOHNSTON.

Gen. JOHNSTON has issued a circular addressed to the army of the Potomac, exhorting them to contribute to the relief of the sufferers by the Charleston fire. We learn that this address was well received among the troops. The Fourth Alabama Regiment alone has raised $1,250. The Alabama Zouaves, Capt. DYER, contributed $320; and the "North Alabamians," Capt. SCRUGGS, $250. In the latter corps, fifteen negroes gave $15, and in other companies there were contributions by the servants.

A GENEROUS FIRM.

Messrs. WADLEY, JONES & Co., of Herndon, Burke County, Ga., have tendered to the Mayor of this city 50,000 feet of lumber, suitable for building, in aid of the sufferers by the late conflagration. We hope that the railroads will cooperate in this generous movement by forwarding the lumber at the lowest possible figure. By the advertisement in another column it will be seen that Messrs. WADLEY, JONES & Co. have a large amount of lumber for sale at Station No. 9 Georgia Central Railroad.

THE LADIES OF HAVANA AND THE SOUTH.

The Savannah *News* notices that among the late arrivals in that city from Cuba, is a large box of beautifully prepared lint, presented, through Capt. GLADDING, to the soldiers of the Confederate army, by a number of the Senoritas of Havana. The lint is drawn in threads four or five inches long, from the finest linen fabrics; is white as driven snow and soft as down. It is put up in neat little hanks, and tastefully tied with colored ribbons. The lint was made and contributed by a number of the first ladies of Havana, and is sent as a testimonial of their heartfelt devotion to our cause.

THE FIRST REGIMENT S. C. V.

The Suffolk correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* says:

"The First South Carolina Regiment will soon go into their Winter quarters, which are now nearly completed. Lieut.-Col. HAMILTON is in command. There is comparatively little sickness in this regiment. If the authorities could pay off the soldiers in this division of the army now, it would be peculiarly gratifying. Many of them have families, and changes are to be made, and money is needed at this season. All furloughs are cut off, and no pay has been received in a long time, and I fear many of the families of the soldiers will experience pinching want."

THE WAR ON THE SEA COAST.

The *Mercury*, of the 21st of December, makes this acknowledgment:

"A report reached this city, yesterday, that a detachment of the Yankee troops crossed over from Port Royal Island to the main land a few nights since, and attacked a picket of our soldiers, eight in number. During the skirmish which ensued two of our men were wounded, and the whole picket, numbering as above, were captured by the enemy. On the next day, a flag of truce was dispatched from our headquarters to inquire after the condition of the prisoners, when information was obtained that the two wounded men had died from their injuries, and that the six others were held as prisoners. The captured soldiers are said to be members of Col. JONES' Regiment South Carolina Volunteers."

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Dec 29.

A large force of Yankees were landed on North Edisto Island from Federal gunboats, for the purpose, no doubt, of taking possession of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, at Station No. 4.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 23.

In Congress, on Saturday, an act was passed, entitling Kentucky to have twelve members in the House of Representatives.

A series of resolutions were also adopted, the third of which is as follows:

Resolved, That no peace ought to be concluded with the United States, which does not insure to Maryland an opportunity of formlug a part of this Confederacy,

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 30.

Congress met at noon to-day.

Messrs. THOMAS and BURNETT, of Kentucky, appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

Gen. STUART's report of the battle of Dranesville was ordered to be printed.

Congress went into secret session.

THE REBEL NAVY.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The Confederate States war steamer *Jamestown* sailed from this port on Wednesday last, and is now with her consort, the *Yorktown*, now *Patrick Henry*, below in the James River. The gunboat *Teaser* will soon be ready for active service.

MEETING OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

A meeting of British subjects was held in Norfolk, on Friday, to renew their allegiance to the Queen, and give a suitable expression of their sorrow for the death of Prince ALBERT.

A SCHOONER CHASED ASHORE.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 26.

MESSRS. JOHN FRAZER & CO.:—*Gentlemen:* This will inform you that on making the port of Georgetown, S. C., the *Prince of Wales* was chased by a Yankee man-of-war and fired into, the shot taking effect in the hull, without injuring any one. I was then compelled to run my vessel ashore on North Inlet. The launches of the cruiser were then sent after me, when I set fire to the schooner to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Respectfully, W. F. ADAIR, Master.

The schooner was loaded with one thousand sacks of salt and sundries.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Rebels Shelling the Town of Hancock.

The Track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Torn Up.

Preparations of the National Forces for an Engagement.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, Jan. 6.

Advices from Hancock, Md., state that Gen. LANDER had arrived there; also that Gen. JACKSON, with a large force, one 24 and two 12-pounders, had appeared opposite Hancock, and threatened to shell out our troops unless they evacuated the town.

Gen. LANDER gave them a fitting response.

The rebels then commenced shelling the town, and continued firing up to the latest advices last night, doing little injury to the town and none to our troops.

At an early hour this morning the Third Brigade left here for Hancock, leaving the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania at Williamsport.

The rest of the division is under preparatory orders, which are complete, and are awaiting marching orders.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, Jan. 6—P. M.

Unofficial information received here is to the effect that Gen. JACKSON commenced shelling Hancock on Saturday night. One ball went through BARR'S Tavern, and another burst close to the stable where SIM's stage horses are kept.

The travel, mails and freight were intercepted, and the stage teams drawn back to Hagerstown.

Notification was sent to Frederick and Cumberland for the mails to be kept back until further orders.

The rebels have torn up the track opposite Hancock, and have burnt the depot.

The Union troops at Bath, and the Illinois Regiment at Bath, have withdrawn to the Maryland side of the river.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICK BY MAIL.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, Jan. 3.

To-day Gen. BANKS and Staff, accompanied by their ladies, took a special train hence, and joined the Vice-President and family at the junction. They proceeded thence to Sandy Hook. At the Point of Rocks a national salute was fired by Capt. KNAPP's Battery, attached to Col. GEARY's command. After reaching Sandy Hook the party proceeded to the Maryland Heights, where, on arriving at the battery, they were entertained by an exhibition of shelling out a picket station between Harper's Ferry and Bolivar, where the Union residents were stopped in their intercourse with each other. The party then returned to this city.

To-night a general invitation was issued for officers and citizens to call on the Vice-President and ladies at Gen. BANKS' headquarters. From 7 to 10 o'clock, notwithstanding a heavy fall of snow, several hundred ladies and gentlemen paid their respects to Mr. HAMLIN, his lady, daughter and several other ladies. The excellent band of the Ninth New-York Regiment were present and performed several of their best pieces. The Vice-President and his retinue took lodgings at the United States Hotel, and will return to Washington in the morning.

Report says that Gen. BANKS and his accomplished lady will give weekly receptions during their stay here; that the spacious Institute for young ladies had been applied for for the purpose, and that, notwithstanding the consent of Mr. WINCHESTER, the Principal, the Trustees declined to grant the use of the building for that purpose.

The Court-Martial continues its daily labors, and have disposed of many important cases. On the occasion of Gen. BANKS' New-Year's reception, the Court paid their respects to him in full uniform, forming a striking feature of the day. The General complimented them upon the faithful and rapid execution of their arduous duties, and intimated an intention of continuing them permanently for the Division.

The military telegraph has been completed to Romney, with a branch to Williamsport. Messages have been sent from Cincinnati to Alexandria on a single circuit.

Snow is falling to-night, and many are rejoicing at the prospects of good sleighing to-morrow.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Some of the privates belonging to the regulars, (First Cavalry and Fourth and Sixth Infantry,) who passed through the City on Saturday, were left behind, and have had to report to the commanding officer on Governor's Island. Ten privates of the First Cavalry were left at San Francisco, and will come on with the next detachment.

Another recruiting office for the regular army has been opened at No. 54 Chatham-street, making the third rendezvous in that street.

The prize-schooner *William H. Northrop*, formerly a Charleston pilot-boat, with a cargo of coffee, quinine and general medicines, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, in charge of Prize-master RHODES, of the gunboat *Fernandina*. The *Northrop* is said to be owned in Nassau, N. P., and left Havana on the 1st ult. for Wilmington, N. C., where she was captured, while attempting to run the blockade.

A guard of marines, for the sloop of war *Hartford*, has left the Flushing-avenue Barracks for Philadelphia.

The United States steamer *Patomska*, which has been lying off the battery for some days past, was in collision with the Swedish frigate *Norrkoping*, and lost her foretopmast, stove in her bow, &c. She was taken to the yard yesterday, and men were immediately set to work repairing her bows.

The bark *Restless* also returned to the yard, it being dangerous for her to remain off the Battery, on account of the floating ice.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* is all ready for sea, and would have sailed yesterday had it not been for the storm.

Two more schooners, chartered to carry stores and provisions to Port Royal, arrived at the yard and will fill up at once.

The sloop-of-war *Richmond* has discharged her powder, preparatory to hauling up alongside the wharf to receive her stores.

The schooner *David Frost* arrived at the Yard on Saturday. She is intended for Capt. PORTER's mortar fleet, and will be armed and fitted out with all dispatch.

The lightship *Relief* left yesterday for Port Royal in tow of the steam transport *Gen. McClellan*.

The Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, who left Governor's Island on Saturday, have quite disgusted the regular troops there by the dirty state in which they left their quarters in Castle William. It is the duty of Company Commanders to see that the quarters are kept neat and clean at all times.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels at Huntersville Attacked and Defeated.

THEIR LOSS EIGHTY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A Large Quantity of Army Stores and Clothing Destroyed.

THE NATIONAL LOSS NONE.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan.

A special to the *Gazette*, from Huntonsville, Randolph County, Va., says that an expedition, consisting of 400 of the Fifth Ohio, 300 of the Second Virginia and 40 of BRACKEN's Cavalry, which was sent out by Gen. MILROY to attack Huntersville, Pocahontas County, was a complete success.

They attacked the enemy on Saturday morning, consisting of 400 cavalry and 350 militia. After skirmishing an hour the enemy retired with a loss of 80 killed and wounded. On our side none was lost. Eighty thousand dollars worth of army stores and clothing was captured and destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 6—P. M.

The *Commercial's* dispatch from Huntonsville says that Huntersville was a depôt for supplies in Western Virginia.

Their cavalry were armed with Sharpe's carbines, and attacked us two miles from Huntersville. We drove them from point to point. Finally, they beat a hasty retreat out of town as we charged through it. Their supplies, consisting of 350 bbls. of flour, 300 salted beeves, 3,000 pounds of salt, large quantities of sugar, coffee, rice, bacon and army clothing, worth from $25,000 to $30,000, were entirely destroyed. We captured a large number of Sharpe's carbines, sabres and pistols. The Stars and Stripes were left floating over the Court-house. Our troops returned to Huntonsville in fine spirits.

FROM OLD POINT COMFORT.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXCHANGED PRISONERS—THEIR RECEPTION—THE REPORTS WHICH THEY BRING—THE RECONNOISSANCE TO BIG BETHEL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan 3, 1862.

Yesterday we started in the steamer *George Washington* for an expedition up the James River under a flag of truce. The object was to receive the exchanged prisoners who were to be sent down from Richmond. We reached Newport's News at 1 o'clock, and having taken a few officers on board, steamed away up the beautiful river, beyond the light-house, which looks like one of the little kiosks of the Bosphorus, and lay-to between the batteries of the rebels on either bank of the stream, (four miles wide here,) each apparently mounting three or four guns, and situated at the mouths of Watts' and Hagen's Creeks.

The rebel boat came alongside, flaunting her misbegotten flag in our faces, and rousing our indignation, despite the white emblem of peace at her bow. After much delay, her welcome cargo was transferred to our deck.

A happy lot the released prisoners were—free at last, after their long and terrible confinement in the tobacco warehouses, which will be as notorious in history as the hulks in the American Revolution. They were some 250 in number; dirty, in garments of all colors, and many ragged. Joy freshened them up somewhat, but they showed that their spirits were much broken by long and loathsome imprisonment.

They confirm the almost incredible report, that seven prisoners had been wantonly assassinated for the offence of looking out of their prison windows at the blue sky and sunlit clouds. A Lieutenant, they say, was stabbed (but not fatally) by Mrs. LINCOLN's brother.

One man belonging to the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, though only made prisoner lately, managed by bribery to get his name upon the list, and arrived safely.

Seven of the Fire Zouaves taken at Bull Run were released in this batch.

The rebels had "thrown into the lot" a poor fellow dying of the consumption, also a coachman of Gen. SCOTT's, who told me his story. It appears that he was exercising a horse belonging to one of the General's Aide-de-Camps, Capt. DRAKE DE KAY, on the day after the battle of Bull Run, and crossed the bridge to see the beaten troops. He had gone but a short distance from Fort Albany when he found himself surrounded by twelve cavalry men. He set spurs to his horse, which was a very fine one, he says, and burst through them, running for Fairfax, in hopes of finding a cross-road, but after a chase of two miles he met the advance guard of the army and was forced to surrender.

The prisoners confirm the report of negro regiments being in the field. They have white field officers and black line officers, non-commissioned and privates. They also state that large bodies of troops have gone down to Yorktown, and say that there are over 30,000 troops there, besides which additional heavy batteries have been erected on both sides the York River.

When all the prisoners were on board we headed for home. At Newport's News we dropped a few of our passengers, whose regiments were stationed there.

On arriving at the fort we found that Acting Brig. Gen. MAX WEBER had returned from a reconnoissance towards Big Bethel. He proceeded thither with six companies of the Twentieth (Turner) Regiment, the Union Coast Guard Regiment, and an advance of three companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. The cavalry met the enemy's picket on the Bethel road, some eight in number, and gallantly charged them with about 200 men, but the rebels escaped into the woods and the dragoons returned, and the reconnoissance was over. All concerned were very much disgusted apparently that their orders from headquarters had so hampered them as to prevent them accomplishing anything.

The Richmond papers give particulars of the burning of the theatre in that place, built in 1818, and notable as the first American theatre in which the senior BOOTH acted in 1821. The theatre and adjoining buildings, stage property, wardrobes of actresses, were destroyed. The loss was very heavy.

The schooner *J. F. Crouch*, of Jersey City, coal laden, was wrecked at Pleasure House, near Norfolk, on 28th December. The Captain and crew were rescued and sent to jail.

Very respectfully, L.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE SCHOONER.

The schooner *Wm. H. Northrop*, hailing from Nassau, N. P., and last from Havana, Dec. 1, was brought into this port yesterday, by prize-master RHOADES and five men from the g

THE CITY GOVERNMENT FOR 1862.

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1862—ALDERMAN JOHN T. HENRY CHOSEN PRESIDENT—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Board of Aldermen, for 1862, met in their chambers this noon.

As the clock struck 12 the venerable clerk, Mr. VALENTINE, called the Board to order.

On motion of Alderman GENET, Alderman BOOLE was chosen temporary chairman.

The certificate of the Clerk, as to the members entitled to sit, was read and the roll called, all the members answering to their names, as follows:

1. Henry Smith.	10. Geo. A. Jeremiah.
2. William Walsh.	11. Alexander Frear.
3. John T. Henry.	12. F. I. A. Boole.
4. Charles H. Hall.	13. Ira A. Allen.
5. John H. Brady.	14. John D. Ottiwell.
6. James Reed.	15. Andre Froment.
7. Charles J. Chipp,	16. Terence Farley.
8. Peter Mitchell.	17. Henry W. Genet.
9. Isaac Dayton.	

On motion of Alderman BRADY the Board elected Alderman JOHN T. HENRY, of the Fifth Ward, Third District, President of the Board for the ensuing year, by acclamation.

On motion of Alderman MITCHELL, Aldermen DAYTON and BOOLE were appointed a Committee to conduct the Chairman to his seat.

On taking the Chair Mr. HENRY briefly addressed the Board, returning thanks for the high honor conferred upon him, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: I am deeply sensible of the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1862; and while I gratefully accept the trust thus voluntarily, on your part, tendered to me, be assured, gentlemen, it is not without serious misgivings as to my right to accept the position, or ability to perform satisfactorily its delicate duties, where so many more experienced and better qualified members of the Board might have been selected by you. But I gratefully accept this expression of your partiality and preference for me in the spirit in which it is tendered; and I hope, by your kind indulgence, encouragement and cooperation, so to dispose of the trust conided to me, as to merit the commendation of the public and of my associates in the Board.

The office of Alderman of the City of New-York I have always regarced as one of great honor and responsibility, and one in which the welfare and good government of the inhabitants of the City are more directly concerned than any other office in the gift of its citizens. It is your province, gentlemen, to legislate for the welfare of a constituency numbering more than some of the States of the Union, while the character of the interests confided to your care, in levying, collecting and disbursing the immense amount of money necessary to efficiently uphold and maintain the City Government, derived principally from taxation, taken in connection with a much larger amount, realized by assessment on property benefited in prosecuting successfully needful and desirable public works and improvements, requires, on the part of the members of the Board, legislative ability of no ordinary description.

From my knowledge of the character and qualifications of the gentlemen comprising the present Board of Aldermen, I feel assured the public interests will suffer no detriment at their hands. Let us, gentlemen, individually and collectively, devote ourselves assiduously to our public duties; let us be vigilant and watchful over the public interests; let us be deferential and courteous, yet dignified, in our intercourse with our citizens and with one another; let us so comport ourselves, both in public and private life, as becomes good legislators, good public servants, and good citizens, and we will find our recompense in a verdict of public approbation, and the proud consciousness of having faithfully, honestly, intelligently and impartially discharged our duties to our constituents and ourselves.

Entertaining these views, opinions, and sentiments, and earnestly hoping for their realization, I beg to assure you that I fully appreciate the kind and partial motives which governed your action in elevating me to such an honorable and responsible position—next to the highest officer, under the charter, in the City Government; and you will please accept my grateful acknowledgments for the obligation thus conferred upon me.

On Motion of Alderman REED, the veteran Clerk, DAVID VALENTINE, was reappointed. MR. VALENTINE has held positions of responsibility under the City Government continuously since the organization under the Charter of 1830—over 30 years.

On motion of Alderman FARLEY, PATRICK GALLAGHER was reappointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

On motion of Alderman JEREMIAH, the rules of the former Board were adopted to govern this—including the twelfth rule recently repealed.

Aldermen CHIPP, JEREMIAH and MITCHELL were appointed a Committee to wait on the Mayor, and Aldermen FREAR, HALL and WALSH a Committee to wait on the Councilmen, to inform them that the Board was organized and ready for business.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, it was decided that when the Board adjourned, it should adjourn to Monday evening next.

The Chair announced that Mr. JOHN W. BOYCE was reappointed Reader.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Councilmen reported that that Board was not yet organized, but when organized, would communicate with the Aldermen.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Mayor reported that His Honor would communicate with the Board.

MR. HINCHMAN, the efficient Deputy Marshal of the Mayor's Office, here brought in the Mayor's Message, which was read partially, when the reading was suspended and a motion made to print 3,000 copies.

Alderman FREAR wanted to have only 1,000 copies. As this was to be an economical administration, he thought they ought to commence with printing.

Alderman DAYTON favored printing a small number, but thought that in courtesy they ought to have the document read. Last year they printed and spread abroad 5,000 copies of a message that nine-tenths of the people of the City disapproved of.

The motion to print 3,000 copies was carried.

The reports of the Croton Aqueduct Board and Street Commissioner were received and ordered printed, and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD—C. C. PINCKNEY, A REPUBLICAN, PRESIDENT—TAMMANY CLERK AND A REPUBLICAN SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—MAYOR'S MESSAGE—RULES OF ORDER—ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY.

The Board of Councilmen held their first meeting to-day, the following members being present. The Board, it will be seen, is composed of ten Tammany, three Mozarters, and eleven Republican members, viz.:

T. Morgan Jones,	R. Thomas Stevenson,
T. George A. Barney,	R. Abraham Lent,
T. James Hayes,*	R. Alexander H. Keech,
T. John Healey,*	R. William Orton,
M. John Hogan,	R. George Ross,
M. Cornelius Desmond,*	R. William H. Gedney,
T. Samuel T. Webster,*	R. Charles C. Pinckney,
T. Anthony Miller,	R. Hamlin Babcock,*
T. John Ryan,	R. Michael Snyder,*
T. Michael C. Gross,	R. Jonathan T. Trotter,
M. Frederick Repper,	T. Jacob M. Long,
R. Simon Hazleton,	T. John Brice.

*New members.

At 12 o'clock, the members having appeared, the Clerk—CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN—read the certificate of election of the above-named members, and the roll being called, all were found present. Mr. JONES moved that Mr. BRICE act as temporary Chairman, which being carried, Messrs. HEALY and STEVENSON conducted him to his seat, when he returned thanks for the honor.

Mr. HAZLETON presented a resolution appointing C. C. PINCKNEY as Chairman, JAMES SWEENEY as Clerk, GEORGE LETTERMAN as Sergeant-at-Arms, and THOS. J. CARLETON as Door-Keeper. A motion to insert the name of HARRY HOWARD was lost.

Mr. JONES stated that he should vote for the resolution, because for several weeks the Democrats of the Board had essayed to secure a democratic organization; but there were two members among them, one of whom insisted on being a candidate for the Presidency, and nothing else would suit him. When two men attempted to drive ten men into the traces, he would not submit, and, therefore, he would vote for the resolution.

Mr. BARNEY explained that at the first meeting of the caucus a paper was presented signed by twelve members, pledging themselves that Mr. MCCLENACHAN should not be elected clerk. He was a Democrat and would never vote for a Republican.

Mr. HOGAN read a letter from himself in answer to the call for a Democratic caucus, declining to come unless Mr. MCCLENACHAN was removed from the clerkship.

Mr. GROSS hoped the Board would take a recess until 3 P. M., and meantime the Democrats would hold a caucus, and see if something could not be done to harmonize the party. Lost—Nays 17, Yeas 7.

Mr. GROSS offered a resolution to proceed to a ballot for a permanent President, which was lost—Yeas 5, Nays 16. He then moved an adjournment until Tuesday at 12 M., but Mr. HOGAN called for the previous question on Mr. HAZLETON'S resolution.

The Chair deciding that the motion to adjourn was first in order, it was put, and lost by the same vote.

The resolution of Mr. HAZLETON was then put, under the previous question, called by Councilman HOGAN, and adopted as follows: Yeas—Healy, Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Keech, Gedney, Stevenson, Ross, Babcock, Snyder, Pinckney, Trotter—16. Nays—Barney, Gross, Repper, Miller, Webster, Ryan, Long—7.

Councilmen JONES and STEVENSON were appointed to conduct Mr. PINCKNEY to the Chair, which having taken, he addressed the Board, declaring his acknowledgments for the honor, and expressing a sense of his deficiency, but pledging all his energies and abilities to the capable, faithful and impartial discharge of his duties, claiming the hearty cooperation of the members.

Committees were appointed to wait on the Clerk and inform him of his election; also on the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, notifying them of their organization and readiness to receive any communications.

Mr. JONES (late President) desired the Chair to take notice that he did not wish to be put on any Committee whatever, and he hoped that in making up his list, he would leave him off entirely.

Mr. GROSS moved to adjourn *sine die*, which was lost—yeas 20, nays 4.

On motion of Mr. JONES, the rules of the last Board were adopted until amended.

The Mayor's Message was here handed in by Geo. W. Hinchman, Assistant Marshal, and after the reading, on motion of Mr. LENT, it was referred to a Special Committee to distribute the various subjects therein to other Committees, and 1,000 copies ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. ORTON, a Committee of five was appointed to revise the rules, and the Board adjourned until Monday, at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

COUNTY BUDGET FOR 1862—IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER—AUTHORITY ASKED TO RAISE MONEY ON COUNTY BONDS—COLLECTION OF GOVERNMENT TAX TO BE MADE BY THE STATE.

The Board of Supervisors held their first regular meeting for 1862 yesterday afternoon, WM. R. STEWART temporarily in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Several petitions and resolutions were appropriated. The Comptroller transmitted the annual budget for 1862, which was ordered printed under the direction of the Comptroller.

THE BUDGET.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JAN. 6, 1862.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

In compliance with the resolution passed by your honorable body on the 9th Dec. inst., (a copy of which is given on the opposite page,) the Comptroller herewith submits his Estimates of the Expenditures of the County Government for the fiscal year commencing Jan. 1, 1862, for which, appropriations are required to be made by the Board of Supervisors, and also of the ways and means of providing for the same.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.

In treating upon the expenses of the County, it has been the practice to classify them under the following heads, viz.:

I. The Legislative Department.
II. The Executive Departments.
III. The Judiciary.
IV. Miscellaneous.

I.—THE LEGISLATION DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures classed under this head are indicated by the following titles of accounts, viz.:

Advertising	$15,000
Care and maintainance of Cole's or Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	1,500
County Contingences	20,000
Election Expenses	72,000
Lighting and Cleaning and Supplies for County Officers	15,000
Printing, Stationery and Blank Books	15,000
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	4,000
Salaries—Legislative Department	4,400
Support of Prisoners in the County Jail	5,000
Total	$151,900

II.—THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The following are the estimated amounts required to be appropriated for expenditures in said Departments:

Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	$4,100
Interest on Loans	50,000
Interest on New Court-house stock	30,000
Incumbrances in Harbor, removal of	7,500
Police Fund	1,676,150
Police Contingent and Law Expenses	6,500
Rent	5,000
Salaries—Executive Departments	53,500
Supplies for the Police	49,562
Support of Detained Witnesses	5,000
Total	$1,887,312

III.—THE JUDICIARY.

Provision is made for the estimated expenses classed in this division under the following titles of accounts:

Coroners' fees	$20,000 00
Officers' and witnesses' fees	67,000 00
Salaries—Judiciary	225,950 00
Total	$312,950 00

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

This division embraces all items of expense not provided for under some preceding title of account, and the estimates for the same are as follows:

Asylum for Idiots	$250 00
Common Schools for State	428,309 10
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,200 00
Institution for the Blind	2,040 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	50,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	1,000 00
State Taxes	1,784,621 24
Total	$2,267,420 34

RECAPITULATION.

From the foregoing statements it appears that the estimated total amount required to be appropriated for the year 1862, is as follows, viz.:

The Legislative Department	$151,900 00
The Executive Department	1,187,312 00
The Judiciary	312,950 00
Miscellaneous	2,267,420 34
Total	$4,919,582 34

Annexed will be found the draft of an ordinance in the usual form for making appropriations agreeably to the foregoing estimates.

The tabular statement on page — shows in detail the several general appropriations made by the Board of Supervisors in and for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861, and the estimates of the Comptroller of the amounts required to be appropriated for similar purposes in 1862.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The estimated amount required to be appropriated for 1862, as above, is $4,619,582 34

Toward the payment of said amount, the revenues of the general fund will probably yield about the following sums, viz.:

County Clerk's office—fees	$13,000
Court of Common Pleas—fees	4,000
Court of General Sessions—fines	1,200
Court of Special Sessions—fines	5,500
Marine Court—fees	6,000
Superior Court—fees	3,000
Surrogate—fees	15,000
Commissioner of Jurors—fines, &c.	2,500
Interest on taxes	12,000 — 62,200 00

Leaving amount to be raised by taxation $4,557,382 34

It has been the practice of the Comptroller to append to his Annual Financial Estimates for the approval of the Board of Supervisors, the draft of a law authorizing the raising by tax the sum required to pay the appropriations. But inasmuch as the requisite authority is already possessed in respect to many items embraced in the Estimates, and the additional amount required to be raised will depend upon the action of the Board of Supervisors, it is thought advisable in this case to defer the preparation of the necessary tax law until the appropriations have been made.

The estimates now submitted are predicated upon existing laws and ordinances, and the statements furnished by the several clerks of courts and county officers, copies of the latter being hereto appended. In a communication addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, appointed by the Board of Supervisors in the month of August last, to ascertain whether any reduction could be made in the amounts appropriated for City and County purposes for 1861, the Comptroller remarked as follows: "In relation to County affairs, the Board of Supervisors are by law vested with not only legislative, but the chief executive power. The number of and compensation allowed to many County officers and clerks, including the attendants upon various County courts, is fixed by them. No supplies can be procured, or expense incurred, without the authority of said Board previously obtained."

The Comptroller would respectfully suggest that no more favorable opportunity can be expected to occur than the present for the Board to institute a thorough investigation, with the view of reducing the number of persons now in the service of the County, should the same be found practicable without detriment to the public interest.

While the existing laws and the ordinances and resolutions of the Board creating the numerous offices, clerkships and other "places," are continued in force, and persons are appointed to fill the same, provision must be made for the payment of their respective salaries. Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT HAWS, Comptroller.

Also, the following communication with reference to the necessity of securing authority from the Legislature to raise money by the issue of County bonds, the same as the City now does. It was ordered printed and referred.

COUNTY REVENUE BONDS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JAN. 6, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

By the fourth section of chap. 240 of the Laws of 1851, authority was conferred upon your Honorable Body "to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the County, in anticipation of the receipt of the taxes levied or to be levied and assessed for State and County purposes, for the current year (1861), such amount of money as may be necessary to meet the expenditures, under the annual appropriation for said year, before the said taxes shall have been collected, &c."

It will be noticed that the authority to borrow money was restricted to the year 1861: and unless a similar law shall be enacted this year, there will be little or no means of paying any new appropriation for county purposes, until the money is received from the taxes to be hereafter levied, and which, judging from the experience of the last few years, will not begin to be collected much, if any, before the first of October next.

Before the financial affairs of the County were separated from those of the Corporation, the authority possessed by the latter, under its charter to borrow money in anticipation of its revenue, was available for the payment of both County and City expenses, but since that separation was made the County Government has been without that resource.

In order to enable the Comptroller to provide for the payment of the salaries of the various County officers and of the Police, also other necessary expenses before any money can be received from taxes, it is recommended that application be made to the Legislature without delay, for the passage of a law in substance like the one of which a draft is herewith submitted for approval.

Below is the draft of a resolution which, if approved and adopted by the Board, will, it is thought, confer all necessary authority upon the Comptroller for making the application to the Legislature in behalf of the County. Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and requested to make application to the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York in behalf of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, for the passage of an act to authorize said Board of Supervisors to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the annual taxes in said County, and to issue County revenue bonds therefor, a draft of which proposed act, approved by said Board, is hereto attached.

AN ACT, *Authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the Annual Taxes in said County, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor.*

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. It shall and may be lawful for the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to borrow from time to time, upon the faith and credit of said County, in anticipation of the annual taxes of said County, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to pay the ordinary charges and expenses, under appropriations made by said Board of Supervisors, for the support of the County Government, including the Metropolitan Police, within said County, and to pledge and appropriate as security for the payment of the money so borrowed, and the interest thereon, an equal amount of said taxes. *Provided*, That the the amount so borrowed shall at no time exceed the sum which the said Board may, by the existing laws, be authorized to issue and raise, by taxation, during the year in which such money may be borrowed.

SEC. 2. The moneys so borrowed shall be deposited by the parties lending the same, in the County Treasury, and it shall be the duty of the County Treasurer to give proper receipts therefor.

SEC. 3. When the presentation of the receipts of the County Treasurer for such sums of money as aforesaid, at the office of the Comptroller, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to prepare and deliver in exchange therefor, bonus or certificates of indebtedness for an equal amount, which shall be known and distinguished as "County Revenue Bonds, of the County of New-York," and be made payable within one year from the date when the said money was so borrowed and deposited.

SEC. 4. The said County Revenue Bonds shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent., and shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the Common Seal of said Board of Supervisors, attested by their Clerk.

SEC. 5. The amount required to meet the interest upon such bonds shall be included in the annual estimate of the said Comptroller of the expenses of said County, and the same shall be levied and collected as a part of the general tax of said City and County, in the same manner as other taxes for County and City purposes are by law levied and collected.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize the said Board of Supervisors to incur expenses or to contract debts for any purpose or purposes not expressly authorized by law.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

Also a communication on the subject of applying for leave to issue a "New Court-House" stock for the purpose of meeting the expenses in its erection—the sinking fund to receive such stock in payment for the land taken for such Court-house by the Supervisors. It was referred to the common annual taxes.

Several unimportant bills were ordered paid, and some taxes remitted.

Bills incurred by the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, amounting to about $2,000, were ordered paid.

The Committee having in charge the subject of collecting the Government tax presented an elaborate report on the question, in which they point out the difficulties which would ensue upon the appointment of Government collectors, and urge that the Legislature should be requested to arrange for the collection of the tax by local officers, so as to avoid the confusion, expense and delay which would attend the collection of a third tax by Government officials. The report was adopted, and ordered printed in document form.

The Coroners' and County Clerk's bills were ordered paid.

Also bill of Wm. Miner, late Register, ($50,) reduced to $25, for copying one of the registers which had become defaced.

The various newspaper bills for publishing election notices—papers before the Mayor—excise notices, &c., &c., were ordered paid as reported on.

Adjourned until Monday, the 20th inst.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: We enter upon our official duties under circumstances which demand our entire devotion to the interests of the City. These are confided mainly to our keeping. Their magnitude renders the trust one of great responsibility at all times, but especially so at present, when almost every business interest of the City is paralyzed by the existing war.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON THE CITY.

During the year that has just closed, the resources of the City have been taxed to the utmost. The outbreak of civil war in April last at once arrested the collection of debts from the South, and cut off all trade with the rebellious States. The same cause seriously affected our commerce in every other quarter, and at the same time weakened every other branch of industry.

OUR RESPONSE TO THE CALL FOR MEN AND MONEY.

In the midst of the exhaustion produced by these causes, the City was called upon to furnish a liberal share of the men and means required to prosecute the war in defence of the Union. To this call she responded by sending to the field 60,445 volunteers, and by loaning to the General Government more than one hundred millions of dollars. History presents no more striking example of liberal and patriotic impulse combined with great material resources; and the fact deserves record as demonstrating the patriotism, the wealth, and the liberality of our noble City.

But these heavy drafts on the resources of the City, combined with the prostration of business, have not ailed to give indications of partial exhaustion. Many mercantile houses have suspended payment; others have been compelled to go into liquidation; and all, of every pursuit, have felt a serious check to their usual prosperity.

THE ADMONITION—ECONOMY.

These facts admonish us of the necessity of retrenchment in the public expenditures. They operate with irresistible force in compelling individual economy, and their influence upon our official action should be no less imperative. In this view of our duty I am sure you will concur, and that you will cheerfully cooperate with me in the adoption of all measures calculated to lighten the public burdens, without impairing the efficiency of the City Government.

EXORBITANT TAXATION AND ITS RESULTS.

If further evidence were needed to prove the necessity of adopting this line of policy, it may be found in the present exorbitant rate of taxation, which has more than quadrupled within a quarter of a century. In the year 1835, the rate was but 44-100 of 1 per cent. on the assessed value of property. Since that period it has been regularly increasing, until we now find it 2 18-100 per cent., exclusive of the taxes to be paid to the General Government. Unless this tendency is arrested by the adoption of prompt and effective measures of retrenchment, it is to be feared the heavy burdens imposed on the industry, capital and commerce of the City, will drive portions of them to cities less heavily taxed, and that we shall thus lose the commercial supremacy we have hitherto possessed, and which, with ordinary wisdom and economy in the City Government, we may always retain in virtue of our natural advantages.

It is a mistake to suppose that property-holders are the only parties who suffer from excessive taxation. Its burdens are shared by all, and hence all classes are equally interested in securing economy in the public expenditures. The poor have to bear their full proportion, for although they pay nothing directly to the tax-gatherer, they indirectly contribute their share in increased rents and enhanced prices for everything they consume. We shall, therefore, best consult the interest of every citizen by pursuing the policy I have indicated.

REVISION OF THE CHARTER.

I trust we shall be able to accomplish many salutary reforms, by the diligent and faithful exercise of such powers as are conferred on us by the present Charter; but I am persuaded we should be able to do much more if that instrument were subjected to thorough and careful revision. The opinion is nearly universal that this is necessary to the efficient and frugal administration of the City Government. At the last session of the Legislature, a Commission was created for the purpose of revision, but after several sittings, it adjourned without presenting any plan of City Government. It seems strange that we should be so long looking for a suitable plan, when we have a model before our eyes.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT A MODEL FOR THE CITY.

The best form of Government ever devised by human wisdom is that of the United States. A single Executive, periodically elected by the people, charged with the whole duty and responsibility of executing the laws; a Legislature, consisting of two bodies representing different constituencies, and a Judicial Department independent of both, and permanent in its tenure. These are the great features of the admirable scheme of Republican Government devised and adopted by our fathers.

Applying these principles to our City, and omitting the Judicial Department, as not pertaining to a Government purely municipal, we should have a single Executive head of the City, charged with all the functions of administration, by whom subordinate Executive officers should be appointed and removed, subject always to the check of an advisory body; and a Legislature consisting of a Board of Aldermen representing one set of interests, and a Board of Councilmen representing another.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE CHOSEN.

The Mayor should of course be chosen by the electors of the whole City. He should be authorized to appoint, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, all other executive or administrative officers, except perhaps the Comptroller, and also to remove them for cause. Two modes of electing the Aldermen have been suggested: one of electing them as the Supervisors are now chosen, and vesting in them all the powers of Supervisors as well as Aldermen; and another, of electing them by certain well-known bodies representing different interests of great importance; as for example, one portion by the Board of Education, another portion by the Fire Department, another by the Chamber of Commerce, and another by the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

It is doubtful, however, whether the latter mode could be adopted under the present Constitution of the State. The first-named mode is practicable, and would, in my opinion, be a great improvement on our present system. The Board of Councilmen might continue to be elected as at present, or with the Aldermen elected by general ticket, it would perhaps be better to have the Councilmen elected by single Districts or Wards.

If these changes were made, I think a great improvement in the administration of the City Government would soon be manifest. It must nevertheless be borne in mind by the people that no scheme, however perfect, can produce a good Government, unless they elect faithful and capable officers to administer it. What I have said in relation to the Executive Department has not proceeded from any desire to increase my own powers, for with that will come increase of responsibility and care, but from a conviction, long felt, that we have departed from the plainest principles of government, and have suffered in the exact degree of our departure. For myself, I can only promise to exercise, with the best of intentions, and as much diligence and skill as I can command, whatever powers may be confided to me.

LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE WITH THE ANNUAL TAX LEVY.

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the vexatious abuse arising from the changes made at Albany in the annual tax levy. Persons who have doubtful claims against the City betake themselves to the State Capital, and there often find means to introduce these claims into the levy, and the authorities of the City are obliged to submit to the injustice, rather than lose the means of carrying on the City Government. No other city in the State is obliged to apply annually to the Legislature for authority to levy a tax, and what good reason there can be for the discrimination against this City I cannot imagine. If, however, the practice is to be continued, it should be an indefeasible rule that no item of expense shall be inserted by the Legislature which the authorities of the City have not asked for.

ANY TAX-PAYER TO SUSTAIN AN ACTION AGAINST THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

It seems to me that the right should remain with the people to check lavish and improper expenditures of the public money. As the law now stands, no citizen, however large may be his contributions to the City treasury, can interpose any obstacle to such expenditures. I accordingly recommend that application be made to the Legislature for a general law, applicable to all municipal corporations in the State, authorizing any tax-payer to sustain an action against the city authorities for the faithless and improper application of the public funds. Such a law exists in other countries, and it has been found to operate as a most salutary check on improper expenditures.

THE CITY REVENUE.

The trifling revenue received by the City from its large investments in wharves, piers and market property, proves that there must be some radical defect in the management of these important public interests.

WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.

The total value of the wharves, piers and ferry franchises owned by the City is estimated at $5,500,000. The gross revenue from this source for the year 1860, as appears by the Comptroller's annual report, was:

From wharves, piers and slips	$165,289 97
From ferry franchises	96,812 50
Total amount from both sources	$262,122 47
Amount of expenditure for the same period, exclusive of salaries and fees connected with their management	118,928 50
Leaving the total net revenue for year 1860,	$143,193 97

MARKETS.

The market property of the City, according to the latest valuation, is worth $2,131,000, exclusive of portion of Tompkins, Clinton, Essex Union and Jefferson Markets, which are omitted in the estimate because they are now occupied without revenue to the City.

The gross amount of revenue for markets for the year was $117,944 93

Deduct amount paid for cleaning, lighting, salaries, repairs, &c. 51,241 85

Leaving net revenue from this source for 1860 $66,703 07

It thus appears that the City receives but $144,897 04 of net revenue from wharf, ferry, and market property valued at little less than seven millions of dollars. There can be scarce a doubt that this property, by prudent and skilful management is capable of producing half a million of net revenue per annum. This, however, cannot be expected while its ownership remains with the City. Public officers lack the incentives to careful and thrifty management that are to be found in the personal interest of individual owners. For this, and kindred reasons, I am persuaded that the interests of the City would be promoted by the sale of this property and the application of the proceeds toward the payment of the City's public debt. The City would, of course, reserve to itself the right to regulate the use of this property in protection of the public interests.

The present, however, is not an auspicious time for making the change. Real estate shares too largely in the general depression caused by the war. The change, if it be deemed judicious, must, therefore, be postponed until the return of peace and the revival of business restore the wonted prosperity of the City. Meanwhile, I recommend a thorough investigation of the management of this property, the removal of all existing abuses, and the abolition of all unnecessary offices connected therewith.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICIALS.

It appears by the Comptroller's last annual report, that the amount paid by the City Government for salaries is about $550,000 per annum. This does not include salaries or fees paid to County Officers; nor does it include those paid in the Police Department, the Department of Public Charities, the Central Park Commission, nor by the Board of Education. I deem it our duty to inquire whether this sum cannot be materially reduced by dispensing with the services of some of the employes, and by reducing the compensation of others, wherever the services required do not appear to be proportional to the salaries. From the best information I have been able to obtain, I am satisfied that a large annual saving may be made to the City by this means, without injury to the public service, and without injustice to the employes; and surely the onerous rates of taxation, and our impaired prosperity, demand it.

THE SPHERE OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

But it is not alone to securing an honest and frugal City Government that we are to direct our efforts. The sphere of Municipal Government, although comparatively limited, embraces much more than this. We are charged with the supervision of the general interests of the City. The people look to us for the preservation of their property from destruction, by fire or domestic violence. They look to us for the preservation of order; for the security of life, and the prevention and punishment of crime. They look to us for sanitary regulations calculated to preserve the public health; for clean and well-paved streets, free from unnecessary obstructions; for suitable provision for those who are incapable of providing for themselves; and for whatever else we can do within our proper sphere to elevate the character of our City, and render it an attractive centre of commerce, civilization and refinement.

The Fire Department, the Police, and the State Uniformed Militia, are the agencies specially provided for protecting the City from fire and domestic violence. It affords me pleasure to say that each of these, in its appropriate sphere, performs its duty to the general satisfaction of the community.

PUBLIC HEALTH—THE STREETS AND THE HACKLEY CONTRACT.

There is nothing more essential to the public health and to the comfort of citizens, than clean streets. In this respect, the City of New-York has earned a most unenviable reputation. The condition of its streets has long been a disgrace to those who have had the supervision of their cleaning; and yet it is safe to say that no other city has paid so liberally for such service. In this Department our most earnest endeavors should be directed to an early and thorough reform. At present, so far as our streets are cleaned at all, the work is done under what is called the Hackley contract.

For many reasons, among which are the suspicious circumstances attending the contract and the failure in its due execution, I recommend that it be abrogated. I have no doubt that a new contract or other arrangement can be made that will insure to the citizens cleaner streets at less expense. If proper attention is given to this subject, I know of no good reason why street-cleaning in this City may not be ultimately made, as it is already in some other cities, a source of revenue instead of expense.

HARBOR DEFENCES.

The fortifications of the harbor are provided by the General Government, and are intended to secure the City against foreign aggression. They are projected on a scale which will render them, when completed and aided by floating batteries, fully adequate to the end designed. At present, however, they are in such an unfinished state that it is to be feared a fleet of hostile steamers might succeed in passing them and holding the City at its mercy. This should not be. In the present critical condition of our foreign relations, with the British Government giving repeated evidences of unfriendliness, the security of the City demands better safeguards. The General Government should be asked to hasten the completion of the forts, and to arm them with the most approved modern guns of heavy calibre. In addition to this, it seems to me it would be a measure of wise forecast to devise a plan for obstructing the channel temporarily by means of rafts, or other barriers, to be anchored at the Narrows, and to have the materials in a state of readiness for immediate use in case the necessity should arise. This could be done at an expense of a few thousand dollars, and it might prove the means of saving the City from seizure by a foreign enemy.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

The paramount interest of this City is it commerce. It is to that it owes its imperial proportions and its wealth. It behooves us, therefore, to guard with jealous watchfulness against every encroachment on the harbor, and against all unnecessary burdens on the trade and commerce of the City. We should provide every needful security for the entrance and exit of shipping, and for their accommodation while discharging and loading; and we should do whatever else may be necessary for facilitating the purchase, sale and delivery of goods.

THE NEW WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

And here I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to a feature of the Tariff Act passed at the last session of Congress, which cannot fail to prove injurious to the commerce of this City. I refer to the provision modifying the warehousing system, which, in effect, limits the period during which foreign goods may remain in bond, without the payment of duty, to three months. Before the passage of that Act the period was three years. This change cannot fail to prove injurious to commerce. It virtually destroys the benefits of the warehousing system, which was intended to promote the commerce of the United States, by enabling our chief commercial cities to invite trade from other countries, by presenting for sale the products of all countries, free from Governmental charges. It has been on trial for many years, and has proved a most valuable auxiliary to our foreign commerce.

Without detriment to the public revenue, or to any interest, it has enabled this City to build up a profitable trade in the sale of foreign goods to Canada, Mexico and South America, and it thereby to enlarge the market for the products of our own country. In short, its tendencies are to make this City the *entrepôt* of the commerce of this continent, as London and Paris have been made the *entrepôts* of the commerce of Europe, by the adoption of similar systems. England and France are still liberalizing the provisions of their warehousing systems, and sound policy dictates that, in this respect at least, our Government should follow their enlightened example. I think that early steps should be taken to ask Congress to restore the salutory provisions of the late system.

THE CITY'S EQUIPMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

At the commencement of hostilities in April last, our predecessors in office, with commendable patriotism and liberality came promptly forward, and appropriated one million of dollars for the equipment and forwarding of volunteers to the seat of war, and for the relief of their families.

The funds were placed in the joint custody of representatives of the City authorities and the Union Defense Committee, by whom some $800,000, it is understood, were expended with the general concurrance of the Secretary of War, for the equipment of volunteers.

We have a right to expect that the General Government will reimburse the funds thus advanced by the City. It has already partially reimbursed to the States the funds advanced by them under similar circumstances, and it doubtless only awaits the application of this City to treat it with equal justice.

Authority to make the application should be conferred on some officer of the City Government. I suggest the Comptroller, as the head of the Department of Finance, and accordingly the most appropriate officer, and recommend that the power be conferred upon him.

RELIEF FOR VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES.

Another large amount of money was subsequently appropriated by the Common Council for the relief of the families of volunteers. This duty, I conceive, properly belongs to the State. Other States have assumed it, and I can see no good reason why the State of New-York should neglect or shun it. The City has furnished more than its proportion of volunteers, and has, therefore, a right to ask this justice at the hands of the State. I therefore recommend that the Comptroller be authorized to make application to the Legislature for the reimbursement of the amount advanced by the City for the relief of volunteers' families, and also for an appropriation to provide for their future wants.

CONSOLIDATION OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN RECOMMENDED.

Our City has already grown to be the third City of Christendom, and if we are to include all who live within a radius of five miles from its centre, our population would be second only to that of London. For many reasons the union of New-York and Brooklyn under one Municipal Government would be desirable. I hope to see the vast population inhabiting this island, and the western county of our sister island, united in one Municipal Government, under the ancient name of Manhattan, and forming a metropolis of imperial dimensions, worthy of that nation whose mercantile marine exceeds that of any other nation in the world.

THE CITY LOYAL.

In addition to the municipal interests confided to us, we are charged, in times like these, with the duty of giving emphasis and effect to the national sentiments of our citizens. At this threatening conjuncture, the people of New-York have but one political sentiment and but one political aspiration. That sentiment is loyalty to the General Government, and the aspiration is that the rebellion may be speedily subdued, the Constitution reestablished, and the Union restored. All differences on minor questions have been hushed into silence by the perils which environ our cherished form of Government.

A band of traitorous and desperate men, unable to mold the policy of Government to their own selfish purposes, have conspired to destroy it. They have deceived their people by the basest misrepresentations of Northern sentiment, and they have appealed to the envy and cupidity of foreign States to aid them in accomplishing their wicked design.

The City of New-York can have no sympathy with such men, nor for such a cause. Her position, as the commercial and financial centre of the nation, entitles her to great influence; and she desires to make that influence felt in support of the Government, in its earnest efforts to crush out the rebellion. As officers of the City Government, we shall best perform our political duty by a zealous cooperation in these patriotic desires and efforts. This City is closely united in sympathy and interest with the great State

ant, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* Langdon, promoted. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. Chandler P. Eakin, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Webber, promoted. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. Joseph P. Sanger, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Graham, promoted. (Company D.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. John L. Gardner, of the First Artillery, to be Colonel, July 23, 1861, *vice* Payne, resigned. (Since retired.)

Lieut.-Col. William W. Morris, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Colonel, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Gardner, retired.

Maj. Horace Brooks, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Dimick, promoted to the First Artillery.

Capt. Bennett H. Hill, of the First Artillery, to be Major, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* Burke, promoted to the Third Artillery.

Capt. William H. French, of the First Artillery, to be Major, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Brooks, promoted.

Second Lieut. Peter C. Hains, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Thompson, promoted, to date from June 24, 1861. (Company M.)

Second Lieut. Edward Williston, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 27, 1861, *vice* Davies, appointed Captain in the Sixteenth Infantry. (Company D.)

THIRD REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

Major Martin Burke, of the Second Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* Merchant, promoted to the Fourth Artillery.

Capt. Wm. Austine, to be Major, July 23, 1861, *vice* Nauman, promoted to the First Artillery.

First Lieut. William A. Winder, to be Captain, May 14, 1861, *vice* Wyse, promoted to the Fourth Artillery. (Company D.)

First Lieut. Alexander Piper, to be Captain, May 14, 1861, *vice* Hardie, appointed Captain in the Fifth Artillery. (Company G.)

First Lieut. John Edwards, to be Captain, July 23, 1861, *vice* Austine promoted. (Company B.)

First Lieut. LaRhett L. Livingston, to be Captain, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Lendrum, deceased. (Company I.)

Second Lieut. Samuel F. Mills, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* DeHart, appointed Captain in the Fifth Artillery. (Company C.) (Since retired.)

Second Lieut. Watson Webb, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Winder, promoted. (Co. I.)

Second Lieut. Franklin Harwood, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Du Barry, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. Erskine Gittings, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* McKeever, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company M.)

Second Lieut. William D. Fuller, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Tipton, deceased, to date from June 24, 1861. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. Henry S. Waterman, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Kellogg, who vacates his regimental commission, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. Horace J. Hayden, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Piper, promoted, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company I.)

Second Lieut. John G. Turnbull, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Edwards, promoted, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. Edmund Pendleton, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Livingston, promoted. (Company G.)

FOURTH REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Merchant, of the Third Artillery, to be Colonel, Aug. 28, 1861, *vice* Belton, retired.

Major Francis O. Wyse, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Morris, promoted to the Second Artillery.

Capt. Francis O. Wyse, of the Third Artillery, to be Major, May 14, 1861, *vice* Morris, promoted.

Capt. Joseph Roberts, to be Major, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Porter, retired.

Capt. Henry B. Judd, of the Third Artillery, to be Major, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Wyse, promoted. (Since retired.)

Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, of the Third Artillery, to be Major, Nov. 21, 1861, *vice* Judd, retired.

First Lieut. John Mendenhall, to be Captain, July 3, 1861, *vice* Brown, resigned. (Company M.)

First Lieut. Frederick M. Follett, to be Captain, Sept. 3, 1861, *vice* Roberts, promoted. (Company D.)

Second Lieut. William L. Baker, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Perkins, promoted, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company E.)

Second Lieut. Frank G. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Saxton, who vacates his regimental commission, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company I.)

Second Lieut. George B. Rodney, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Mack, appointed Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Co. I.)

Second Lieut. Stephen Whitney, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Mendenhall, promoted, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company D.)

Second Lieut. Rufus King, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Goode, dismissed, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. Franklin B. Crosby, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Waddy, resigned, to date from Aug. 8, 1861. (Company F.)

Second Lieut. John S. Hunt, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Follett, promoted, to date from Oct. 25, 1861. (Company C.)

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Seth Eastman, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Morris, retired.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Mower, to be Captain, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Granger, promoted to the Fifth Infantry. (Company K.)

Second Lieut. Herman Biggs, to be First Lieutenant, May 10, 1861, *vice* Jones, resigned. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. Matthew R. Marston, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Holabird, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. Isaac D. DeRussy, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Phillips, promoted. (Company G.)

Second Lieut. Leslie Smith, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1861, *vice* Powell, promoted. (Company E.)

Second Lieut. Sheldon Sturgeon, to be First Lieutenant, June 24, 1861, *vice* Greene, deceased. (Company K.)

Second Lieut. William H. Sterling, to be First Lieutenant, July 28, 1861, *vice* Reynolds, resigned. (Company F.)

Second Lieut. Charles H. Fletcher, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Mower, promoted. (Company A.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. Arthur T. Lee, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Major, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Hawkins, retired.

First Lieut. James McMillan, to be Captain, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* Lyon, killed in battle. (Company B.)

First Lieut. Alexander E. Drake, to be Captain, Oct. 9, 1861, *vice* Lovell, promoted to the Third Infantry. (Company A.)

First Lieut. Joseph S. Conrad, to be Captain, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Davidson, promoted to the Fourth Infantry. (Company I.)

First Lieut. Salem S. Marsh, to be Captain, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* Davis, appointed Assistant Inspector-General. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. Alexander E. Drake, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* O'Connell, appointed Captain in the Fourteenth Infantry. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. Richard Brindley, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Latimer, appointed Captain in the Eleventh Infantry. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. John S. Poland, to be First Lieutenant, June 6, 1861, *vice* Bond, promoted. (Company F.)

Second Lieut. Franklin H. Barrold, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* Hawkins, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company D.)

Second Lieut. Samuel A. McKee, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* Ruggles, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company I.)

Second Lieut. James W. Long, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1861, *vice* McMillan, promoted. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. William F. Drum, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1861, *vice* Drake, promoted. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. Charles M. Freeman, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Conrad, promoted. (Company G.)

Second Lieut. John A. Clarke, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* Marsh, promoted. (Company E.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Smith, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Colonel, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Bonneville, retired.

Capt. Nathan B. Rossell, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Major, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Macrae, retired.

Capt. Christopher S. Lovell, of the Second Infantry, to be Major, Oct. 9, 1861, *vice* Sibley, promoted to the Ninth Infantry. (Since retired.)

First Lieut. William Dickinson, to be Captain, July 31, 1861, *vice* Gordon, promoted to the Eighth Infantry. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. Jacob F. Kent, to be First Lieutenant, July 31, 1861, *vice* Dickinson, promoted. (Company A.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. Silas Casey, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Colonel, Oct. 9, 1861, *vice* Whistler, retired.

Maj. Robert C. Buchanan, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Morris, retired.

Capt. Seneca G. Simmons, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Major, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Buchanan, promoted.

Capt. Delozier Davidson, of the Second Infantry, to be Major, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Ketchum, promoted to the Tenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Robert N. Scott, to be Captain, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Haller, promoted to the Seventh Infantry. (Company I.)

Second Lieut. Abner R. Benedict, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Bonnycastle, resigned, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Martin, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Sheridan, appointed Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. William W. Slack, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Gentry, appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. Avery B. Cain, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Connor, appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company G.)

Second Lieut. Alexander Carolin, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Scott, promoted. (Company E.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Maj. Thomas L. Alexander, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 31, 1861, *vice* Rains, resigned.

Capt. Robert S. Granger, of the First Infantry, to be Major, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Eastman, promoted to the First Infantry.

First Lieut. Donald C. Stith, to be Captain, Aug. 8, 1861, *vice* Whitall, appointed Paymaster. (Company H.)

First Lieut. David H. Brotherton, to be Captain, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Rossell, promoted to the Third Infantry. (Company K.)

Second Lieut. Edmund Freeman, to be First Lieutenant, March 27, 1861, *vice* Archer, promoted. (Company F.) (Since retired.)

Second Lieut. Allen L. Anderson, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Webb, appointed Captain in the Sixteenth Infantry. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. Lyman Mishler, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1861, *vice* Chambers, appointed Captain in the Eighteenth Infantry. (Company E.)

Second Lieut. Simon Snyder, to be First Lieutenant, June 25, 1861, *vice* Bankhead, promoted. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. John T. Price, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 8, 1861, *vice* Stith, promoted. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. William P. Anderson, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Wilson, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. John S. Casey, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Brotherton, promoted. (Company K.)

Second Lieutenant Samuel Ovenshine, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Freeman, retired. (Company F.)

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. John J. Upham, to be Captain, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Wharton, promoted to the Ninth Infantry. (Company I.)

Second Lieut. Billings B. Childs, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Bryant, promoted, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. Joseph B. Rife, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Upham, promoted. (Company B.)

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. Granville O. Haller, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Major, Sept. 25, 1861, *vice* Smith, retired.

First Lieut. David P. Hancock, to be Captain, May 27, 1861, *vice* J. M. Jones, resigned. (Company A.)

First Lieut. William R. Pease, to be Captain, June 8, 1861, *vice* Wilcox, resigned. (Company K.)

First Lieut. Charles B. Stivers, to be Captain, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Simmons, promoted to the Fourth Infantry. (Company H.)

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. William H. Gordon, of the Third Infantry, to be Major, July 31, 1861, *vice* Alexander, promoted to the Fifth Infantry.

First Lieut. Edwin W. H. Read, to be Captain, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Lee, promoted to the Second Infantry. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. Philip H. Remington, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1861, *vice* Peck, resigned. (Company E.)

Second Lieut. Eugene Carter, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Read, promoted. (Company G.)

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Maj. Caleb C. Sibley, of the Third Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, October 9, 1861, *vice* Casey, promoted to the Fourth Infantry.

Capt. Henry W. Wharton, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Major, September 9, 1861, *vice* Steptoe, promoted to the Tenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Philip A. Owen, to be Captain, June 25, 1861, *vice* Pickett, resigned. (Company D.)

Second Lieut. John D. Devin, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Forsyth, appointed First Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. Charles O. Wood, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Hughes, appointed First Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry. (Company B.)

Second Lieut. David W. Biddle, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Harker, appointed First Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Infantry. (Company E.)

Second Lieut. Frederick Mears, to be First Lieutenant, May 17, 1861, *vice* Wickliffe, resigned. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. Campbell D. Emory, to be First Lieutenant, June 25, 1861, *vice* Myers, who vacates his regimental commission. (Company G.)

Second Lieut. Clayton McMichael, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Owen, promoted, to date from Aug. 5, 1861. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. Philip R. Forney, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* Howard, resigned. (Company D.)

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Maj. Edward J. Steptoe, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Smith, promoted to the Third Infantry. (Since resigned.)

Maj. William S. Ketchum, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Steptoe, resigned.

First Lieut. William H. Rossell, to be Captain, Sept. 7, 1861, *vice* Williams, appointed Major in the Sixth Cavalry. (Company E.)

Second Lieut. William G. Jones, to be First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, *vice* Murry, appointed First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry. (Company K.)

Second Lieut. Robert H. Hall, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1861, *vice* Kearney, resigned. (Company F.)

Second Lieut. George W. Vanderbilt, to be First Lieutenant, June 14, 1861, *vice* Armistead, resigned. (Company C.)

Second Lieut. George S. Ladman, to be First Lieutenant, June 25, 1861, *vice* Cunningham, resigned. (Company A.)

Second Lieut. William T. Godwin, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1861, *vice* Williams, promoted. (Company G.)

Second Lieut. George H. Butler, to be First Lieutenant, July 15, 1861, *vice* Deshler, dropped. (Company H.)

Second Lieut. Heyward Cutting, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1861, *vice* Russell, promoted. (Company I.)

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. William H. Brown, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* Fullizzi, resigned. (Since resigned.)

Second Lieut. Francis E. Brownell, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Wood, appointed Captain.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. Edwin M. Coates, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Lay, appointed Captain.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. Francis Clarke, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Murry, appointed Captain.

Second Lieut. Ferdinand E. De Courcy, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Carey, appointed Captain.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. Joseph H. Vanderslice, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Watson, appointed Captain.

Second Lieut. Patrick Collins, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Ingraham, appointed Captain.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. William B. Occleston, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Ritter, appointed Captain.

Second Lieut. Wilbur F. Melbourne, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Harker, appointed Captain.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. William H. Ingerton, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Bascom, appointed Captain.

Second Lieut. Thomas J. Durnin, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Bache, appointed Captain.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. Henry Inman, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Gentry, appointed Captain.

Second Lieut. Reuben C. Winslow, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Conner, appointed Captain.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. James Simons, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Forsyth, appointed Captain.

Second Lieut. James Powell, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Hughes, appointed Captain.

PROMOTIONS BY BREVET.

Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, Inspector-General, to be Brigadier-General by Brevet, Nov. 23, 1861.

Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, of the Ordnance Department, to be Major by Brevet, Nov. 27, 1861.

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Col. Philip St. G. Cook, of the Second Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Samuel Breck, Jr., of the First Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, Nov. 29, 1861, *vice* Baird, appointed Assistant Inspector-General.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Delos B. Sacket, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, *vice* Churchill, retired, to date from Oct. 1, 1861.

Henry Van Rensselaer, of New-York, to be Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Nelson H. Davis, of the Second Infantry, to be Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. James Totten, of the Second Artillery, to be Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. John Buford, of the Second Cavalry, to be Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Roger Jones, Assistant-Quartermaster, to be Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Absalom Baird, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Symmes Gardner, of the Eighteenth Infantry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Aug. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles Leib, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Aug. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Benjamin C. Card, of the Twelfth Infantry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Sept. 27, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Potter, of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Sept. 27, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles H. Tompkins, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Nov. 13, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles A. Reynolds, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Nov. 18, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Military Storekeeper Charles A. Alligood, of the Ordnance Department, to be Military Storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department, *vice* W. R. Gibson, appointed Additional Paymaster, to date from Sept. 19, 1861.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Thomas Wilson, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, Oct. 25, 1861, *vice* Beckwith, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Alfred A. Woodhull, of Kansas, to be Assistant-Surgeon, Sept. 19, 1861, *vice* Hasson, promoted.

William A. Bradley, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant-Surgeon, to date from Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* Crawford, appointed Major in the Thirteenth Infantry.

George P. Jaquett, of New-Jersey, to be Assistant-Surgeon, to date from Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Ryland, deceased.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Simeon Smith, of Minnesota, to be Paymaster, to date from Aug. 29, 1861, *vice* Marcy, appointed Inspector-General.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

John A. Green of ——, to be Military Storekeeper, to date from Sept. 27, 1861, *vice* Alligood, appointed Military Storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department.

Ephraim D. Ellsworth, of New-York, to be Military Storekeeper, to date from Nov. 16, 1861, *vice* Murphy, dismissed.

Charles Weston, of Maine, to be Military Storekeeper, to date from Nov. 27, 1861, *vice* Chase, appointed Major in the Thirteenth Infantry.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Judson Haycock, of California, to date from Aug. 26, 1861, *vice* Brisbin, appointed Captain in the Sixth Cavalry. (Company H.)

1. First Sergeant James A. Hall, of Company C, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Buel, transferred to the Ordnance Department. (Company B.)

5. James B. Swain, of New-York, to date from Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Leyford, transferred to the Ordnance Department. (Company K.)

1. Cæsar R. Fisher, of Pennsylvania, to date from Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* Pleasanton, promoted. (Company C.)

Frederick C. Ogden, of New-York, to date from Nov. 21, 1861, *vice* Sanford, promoted. (Company D.)

1. James B. Alexander, of Kentucky, to date from Nov. 26, 1861, *vice* Dunkelberger, promoted. (Company E.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY

To be Second Lieutenants.

5. Sergeant-Maj. Thomas W. Burton, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Smith, promoted. (Company C.)

11. First Sergeant Thomas B. Dewees, of Company B, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Leoser, promoted. (Company D.)

1. William Blanchard, of Pennsylvania, to date from Nov. 14, 1861, *vice* Parker, transferred to the Ordnance. (Company B.)

William H. Harrison, of Pennsylvania, to date from Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* McQuesten, promoted. (Company H.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

4. First Sergeant, Henry Sachs, of Company K, Second Cavalry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Elbert, promoted. (Company C.)

23. Philip K. Thomas, of ——, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Alexander, promoted. (Company D.)

25. William G. Hoffman, of Virginia, to date from Oct. 24, 1861. *vice* Tarlton, promoted. (Company K.)

26. Carter B. Harrison, of ——, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Hawley, promoted. (Company F.)

Charles Newbold, of Pennsylvania, to date from Nov. 16, 1861, *vice* Banks, promoted. (Company E.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

3. First Sergeant, William O'Connell, of Company B, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* L'Hommedieu, promoted (Company E.)

4. First Sergeant Henry Gordon, of Company C, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Beaumont, promoted. (Company H.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Wm. H. Brown, of Maryland, to date from Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Mason, promoted. (Company B.)

38. Sergeant Harrison Fosdick, of the general service, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Edie, transferred to the Ordnance Department. (Company D.)

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain and Brevet-Major James H. Carleton, of the First Cavalry, to be Major, Sept. 7, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Lawrence A. Williams, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Major, Sept. 7, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Wm. P. Sanders, of the Second Cavalry, to be Captain, May 14, 1861, *vice* Moore, declined.

Second Lieut. Joseph C. Audenried, of the Fourth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant, June 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. John W. Spangler, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

2. Second Lieut. Peter McGrath, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Second Lieutenants.

1. Sergt. Isaac W. Ward, Oct. 26, 1861.
2. Sergt. Albert Coats, Oct. 26, 1861.
3. Sergt. Joseph Kerin, of the general service, Oct. 26, 1861.
5. Sergt. Christian Balder, Oct. 26, 1861.
1. Sergt. Andrew Stoll, Nov. 1, 1861.
2. Sergt. Samuel M. Whitside, Nov. 1, 1861.
3. Sergt. Daniel Madden, Nov. 1, 1861.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

1. Frank S. French, at large, to date from Sept. 27, 1861, *vice* Elderkin, promoted. (Company H.)

11. First Sergt. Robert M. Hall, of Company M, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Crosby, promoted. (Company M.)

27. Egbert W. Olcott, of New-York, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Henry, promoted. (Company G.)

30. Theodore K. Gibbs, of Rhode Island, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Woodruff, promoted. (Company L.)

31. David E. Porter, at large, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Dimick, promoted. (Company H.)

36. Edward A. Duer, of New-Jersey, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Taylor, promoted. (Company A.)

39. B. C. Chetwood, of ——, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Gibbs, promoted. (Company B.)

Sergeant Theophil von Michalowski, of the Eleventh Infantry, to date from Oct. 28, 1861, *vice* Appleton, promoted. (Company K.)

1. First Sergeant Redmond Tully, of Light Company K, First Artillery, to date from Nov. 15, 1861, *vice* Norris, promoted. (Company D.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Robert Clarke, of Pennsylvania, to date from Sept. 23, 1861, *vice* Benjamin, promoted. (Company I.)

1. Carle A. Woodruff, at large, to date from Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* Barlow, promoted. (Company B.)

22. Albert O. Vincent, of Ohio, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Davies, promoted. (Company L.)

32. Carleton Lowe, of Iowa, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* James, promoted. (Company A.)

35. Robert H. Chapin, of New-York, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Butler, promoted. (Company M.)

40. James S. Dudley, of Vermont, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Haines, promoted. (Company G.)

44. Tecodore Bradley, of New-Jersey, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Farley, transferred to the Ordnance Department. (Company C.)

2. William Borrowe, of New-York, to date from Nov. 15, 1861, *vice* Williston, promoted. (Company D.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

21. Edmund Pendleton, of Virginia, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Hardin, promoted. (Company L.)

24. Henry Meinell, of New-York, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Mills, promoted. (Company K.)

28. William W. Tompkins, of New-York, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Webb, promoted. (Company B.)

33. Corporal James L. Thomas, of Company G, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Smyser, appointed First Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery. (Company E.)

John R. Myrick, of New-York, to date from Nov. 18, 1861, *vice* Rawles, appointed First Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery. (Company D.)

1. Sergeant James R. Reilly, of Company D, Fourth Artillery, to date from Nov. 29, 1861, *vice* Babbett, transferred to the Ordnance Department. (Company M.)

1. George F. Barstow, of Massachusetts, to date from Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* Harwood, promoted. (Company G.)

2. George M. Fillmore, of Minnesota, to date from Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* Gittings, promoted. (Company A.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

To be First Lieutenants.

Edward B. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, *vice* Kensel, appointed First Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, to date from Oct. 22, 1861. (Company F.)

3. Chas. L. Fitzhugh, of New-York, *vice* Dana, who vacates his regimental commission, to date from Oct. 25, 1861. (Company C.)

To be Second Lieutenants.

John S. Hunt, of New-York, to date from Oct. 21, 1861, *vice* Dresser, promoted. (Company L.)

Sergeant George Dickenson, of the First Missouri Volunteer Artillery, to date from Oct. 21, 1861, *vice* Hasbrouck, promoted. (Company A.)

Samuel Canby, of Delaware, to date from Oct. 21, 1861, *vice* Cushing, promoted. (Company H.)

Francis D. L. Russell, of Massachusetts, to date from Oct. 21, 1861, *vice* Parsons, promoted. (Company G.)

3. Bayard Wilkeson, of New-York, to date from Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* Thomas, promoted. (Company D.)

12. Sergeant Harry C. Cushing, of the First Rhode Island Artillery, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Campbell, promoted. (Company F.)

34. Eugene A. Bancroft, of Massachusetts, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Baker, promoted. (Company K.)

41. Henry A. Huntingdon, of Illinois, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Smith, promoted. (Company M.)

42. Augustus C. Craven, at large, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Whitney, promoted. (Company E.)

43. John M. Stephenson, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* King, promoted. (Company I.)

3. First Sergeant James Stewart, of Light Company B, to date from Nov. 15, 1861, *vice* Crosby, promoted. (Company B.)

3. Henry B. Beecher, of New-York, to date from Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* Hunt, promoted. (Company L.)

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

2. William C. Green, of Pennsylvania, to date from Sept. 27, 1861, *vice* Smith, promoted. (Company H.)

20. Corporal John Cusack, of Company E, Second Artillery, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Sturgeon, promoted. (Company K.)

45. Charles D. Viele, of New-York, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Sterling, promoted. (Company G.)

48. Edward H. Mace, of Indiana, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Fletcher, promoted. (Company D.)

50. Howard Reeder, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Sweet, appointed Captain in the Seventeenth Infantry. (Company A.)

51. William N. Tisdall, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* McCullough, declined. (Company F.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

2. First Sergeant George H. McLoughlin, of Company E, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Drake, promoted. (Company D.)

8. Sergeant-Major Adam W. Krutinger, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Brindley, promoted. (Company I.)

9. First Sergeant Thomas D. Parker, of Company I, Eighth Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Poland, promoted. (Company K.)

15. Sergeant Ralph E. Ellinwood, of Company I, Eighth Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Barroll, promoted. (Company G.)

16. First Sergeant William West, of Company K, Third Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* McKee promoted. (Company H.)

1. William G. Fitch, of Connecticut, to date from Oct. 29, 1861, *vice* Long, promoted. (Company B.)

2. Abraham Grafius, to date from Nov. 26, 1861, *vice* Drum, promoted. (Company C.)

3. William Kidd, to date from Nov. 26, 1861, *vice* Freeman, promoted. (Company E.)

4. John H. Markley, to date from Nov. 26, 1861, *vice* Clarke, promoted. (Company F.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

6. Sergeant-Major Frederick Devoe to be Second Lieutenant, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Kent, promoted. (Company B.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

2. Walter S. Parker, of Indiana, to date from Oct. 22, 1861, *vice* Benedict, promoted. (Company I.)

46. William H. Powell, of the District of Columbia, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Martin, promoted. (Company H.)

49. George M. Randall, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Slack, promoted. (Company C.)

52. Henry W. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Cain, promoted. (Company D.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Edmond Butler, of New-York, to date from Oct. 7, 1861, *vice* Stone, appointed First Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry. (Company D.)

7. Sergeant-Major Martin Mullins, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Freeman, promoted. (Company G.)

13. First Sergeant Charles Speed, of Company H, Third Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Mishler, promoted. (Company I.)

14. First Sergeant Franklin Cook, of Company C, Eighth Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Snyder, promoted. (Company K.)

47. Samuel L. Barr, of Delaware, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Price, promoted. (Company A.)

1. Nelson Thomasson, of Illinois, to date from O

The New-York Times.

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Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—BOB NETTLES—THE TOODLES—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LOVE FOR LOVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rumors which have prevailed in Washington, of the discovery of treachery in a high quarter, took the shape, yesterday, of accusation against Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS and his daughter, who were asserted to have been arrested and imprisoned. Our correspondent telegraphs, however, that these rumors and assertions are malicious and untrue.

The steam-transport *Vanderbilt* arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Royal on the 3d inst., with a cargo of 3,697 bales of Sea Island cotton. We receive by this arrival a confirmation of the report received from the rebels by way of Fortress Monroe, that a fight had taken place at Port Royal Ferry. The affair took place on the 1st inst., the object being to dislodge the enemy from their threatening position on the mainland shore of the Coosaw River, where they had already erected considerable fortifications, and were proceeding with still other ones, much to the annoyance of our troops, who desired an opportunity to drive them back. The attack by our troops was excellently planned by Gen. STEVENS, and was made at three points—three gunboats meantime shelling the rebel position and distracting attention. The rebels made but a short resistance, in which, however, they lost a considerable number in killed and wounded, and retreated to their more extensive works on the railroad, leaving behind them a twelve-pounder cannon which was brought away by our men. Our success was complete, and our loss was but eight men wounded.

Our Port Royal correspondent sends us a variety of extracts from a Charleston *Mercury* of a late date, which we give elsewhere. Among them with be found a confirmation of the report that a landing of National forces has been made on the North Edisto, with the purposing of seizing a station on the railroad connecting Charleston and Savannah, thus cutting off communication between the two cities.

By the *Vanderbilt* we also receive later advices from Tybee Island, though nothing of special importance. Our forces there are still busily at work upon the intrenchments, saluted occasionally with shots from Fort Pulaski, none of which have yet done any damage. It is not considered probable that any demonstration will be made against the fort until reinforcements arrive from the North.

Another decided success has attended our arms in Western Virginia. Huntersville, a depôt for rebel supplies in the mountains, between Huttonsville and Warm Springs, was attacked by our troops on Saturday, and all the supplies there were captured and destroyed. The National troops engaged were detachments of the Fifth Ohio, the Second Virginia, and BRADSIN'S Cavalry—some 740 in all. The rebels had 400 cavalry and 350 infantry. Two miles from Huntersville our troops were met by the rebel cavalry, who were driven from point to point, and at last the whole rebel force beat a hasty retreat from the town as our men charged through it. Their loss is reported at 80 killed and wounded, while, strange to say, not a man was hurt on our side. The Stars and Stripes were left flying over the Court-house at Huntersville.

Our advices from the Upper Potomac are to the effect that JACKSON, at the head of a considerable rebel force, made his appearance opposite Hancock on Saturday, and threatened to shell the place unless the National force there evacuated it. Gen. LANDER, who is now in command there, sent a suitable response, and JACKSON, on Saturday night, commenced his bombardment, which did very little injury to the town, and none whatever to the troops. The rebels also tore up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad opposite Hancock. At last accounts, a sufficient force of National troops was being concentrated to drive JACKSON back.

A correspondent writes that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is at Glasgow Junction, about eight miles south of Cave City, and is said to have under him 17,000 men. Our forces have approached so near Cave City that the rebels evacuated it, and attempted to burn the village hotel. It is said that BRECKINRIDGE ignores the "Provisional Government" established at Bowling Green.

Gen. LANE, it is understood, will resign his seat in the Senate between the 15th and 25th of January.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Bohemian*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, we receive advices from Europe four days later. She left Liverpool on the 26th, and Londonderry on the 27th ult. The London and Liverpool markets had been closed for the holidays, but opened on the day the *Bohemian* left Londonderry.

The English papers appear to have subsided into a peaceful calm. They were still, it is true, discussing the *Trent* question, but in a much more hopeful spirit. The prevailing tone everywhere was decidedly less violent.

The only item of importance in the French papers is the announcement in the *Patrie* that new Southern Commissioners had arrived at some German port, and were *en route* to Paris and London. The French squadron off Mexico is to be reinforced, also the French squadron off the Northwestern coast of America. A rumor also obtained in Paris that a squadron of observation under Admiral RENAUD, was to be sent to the eastern coast of America.

In the Liverpool Cotton market, on the 27th, an advance of ⅛d.@1d. took place. Breadstuffs had a downward turn, and Provisions were firm. Consols, at last accounts, had suffered a decline.

Advices from China, to the 15th of November, are received. Mr. BURLINGAME, our Minister, had been well received at Canton, and had left for Shanghai on his way to the capital.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, the credentials of BENJAMIN STARK, who has been appointed by the Governor of Oregon to succeed Senator BAKER, were presented. Various accounts have come from Oregon, throwing discredit upon the loyalty of the appointee, and Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, moved that the administration of the oath be suspended until the facts could be inquired into. A debate sprung up on the question, which terminated in laying Mr. STARK'S credentials on the table for the present. Petitions were presented praying that FREMONT be appointed Lieutenant-General; that Gen. MCKINSTRY be released from prison; that the slaves be emancipated under the war-power; that the example of WASHINGTON and JACKSON be followed in regard to slaves; that no further agitation of the Slavery question be tolerated in Congress: and that certain duties on arms be remitted. The Secretary of State transmitted to the Senate the correspondence relating to the *Trent* affair, which was made the special order for Thursday next. In regard to the Kansas contested seat, the report of the last extra session was reaffirmed, that Mr. STANTON is entitled to the seat. Resolutions were offered asking the Secretary of War by what authority a certain sutler had been appointed; urging the expediency of placing a tax on telegrams; advising the President to exchange the privateers of the *Jeff. Davis*; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to rectify a mistake in regard to the duty on coffee and tea—all of which resolutions were agreed to. A Bill was introduced to repeal the fishing bounty act. The Bill to establish a new armory was taken up, and postponed. The Pension Bill for 1863 was passed. The Judicial District bill was postponed. The Bill to define the pay of certain army officers was referred. After which, the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, after the introduction of a resolution concerning a steam Fire Department for the District of Columbia, Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, rose to a question of privilege, and said that on the second day of the session a resolution had been adopted, inquiring as to the responsibility for the Ball's Bluff disaster, and an evasive answer had been returned, by the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. CONKLING proceeded to argue very feelingly and severely regarding that affair, declaring it the most atrocious military murder in our history, and saying, among other things, that the scene was a hell of fire, without means of escape. He then proceeded to criticize the general conduct of the war in scathing terms, and concluded with a resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to return a further answer in relation to the Ball's Bluff affair. Mr RICHARDSON opposed the resolution, arguing that this was not the place to investigate battles. Mr. EDWARDS supported the resolution, and did not see that it implied any censure on the General-in-Chief. Mr. CRITTENDEN opposed it, declaring that the House had no power to inquire into military matters. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM believed in the power of Congress; but, for prudential reasons, opposed the resolution. Mr LOVEJOY entered his protest against the principles enunciated by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and believed that the military should be subordinated to the civil power. Mr. WICKLIFFE called Mr. LOVEJOY'S attention to his vote in February last on the Slavery question—which Mr. L. explained. A colloquial debate then sprang up between Messrs. WICKLIFFE and LOVEJOY in regard to Slavery. Other members also participated in this discussion—Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, Mr. STEVENS, and others. After a tedious divergence on the Slavery question, the House was brought back to the original question by Mr. BLAIR moving that the whole subject, (the inquiry relating to Ball's Bluff,) be laid on the table; but after a parliamentary attempt to defeat it by Mr. RICHARDSON, the resolution of Mr. CONKLING was adopted. Mr. STEVENS reported a joint resolution explanatory of the recent act imposing duties on tea, coffee and sugar. And the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn from Albany that the members of the Legislature, elected on the Republican and People's tickets, met yesterday in joint caucus, and nominated candidates for officers of the Assembly. Two ballots were had for a candidate for Speaker, in both of which HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York, had a large plurality of votes, and he was then declared to be nominated unanimously. There is no doubt that he will be elected. JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, of Oneida, was nominated for Clerk.

The Board of Aldermen for 1862 met yesterday noon, and organized by electing Alderman JOHN T. HENRY President, and DAVID T. VALENTINE Clerk. The Mayor's Message was received, and 3,000 copies ordered printed. The Reader and Sergeant-at-Arms were reappointed.

The newly-elected Board of Councilmen also met yesterday, and notwithstanding a Democratic majority existed, the Tammany and Mozart members could not harmonize, and Mr. PINCKNEY, Republican from the Seventh District, was elected President by 17 votes to 7; Mr. JAMES SWEENEY, Clerk, (Tammany,) and GEORGE LETTUMAN (Republican) Sergeant-at-Arms. A comparison of the votes shows that Tammany and Mozart votes were given to Mr. PINCKNEY and the other candidates. The usual Committees were appointed. The Mayor's Message was transmitted and ordered printed, and the Board adjourned until next Monday at 5 P. M.

The Board of Supervisors held their first regular meeting for 1862 yesterday. The Comptroller sent in the annual budget for 1862; also an important communication urging the necessity of applying for authority to raise money for County purposes by the issue of County bonds. Both will be found in their proper places; also a communication upon the subject of issuing a "New Court-house" stock, the Sinking Fund of the City to receive such stock in payment for the land taken by the Board of Supervisors for the new Court-house. Several important bills were ordered paid, and the Board adjourned for two weeks without perfecting their new organization, on account of the continued absence of Mr. PURDY, who has been long seriously ill.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Justice INGRAHAM, Mr. District-Attorney HALL stated that there was no business, as his predecessor had closed up the business with the last term of the Court. Mention was made of HACKLEY'S case, the District-Attorney stating that he had expected the return of the case from the Court of Appeals, yesterday morning, but it did not come, and no action was taken. At Special Term of the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON, the Fort Gansevoort purchase matter was postponed until to-day. The opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court, respecting the contract by the City to purchase a portion of Ward's Island from ALEX. MCCOTTER, will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market reopened yesterday with considerable buoyancy,—prices advancing on the Railways ¾@1¼ ₩ cent. on Saturday's best sales. New-York Central 81½. Exchange on London rose to 114@114½, and Gold to 102¼@103.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was restricted in part by the snow-storm. The changes in prices, however, were not important. Cotton was very quiet. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as were also Hops, Hemp, Fish, Laths, Lime, Metals, Oils, Seeds and Tobacco. A moderate demand prevailed for Provisions. Spices and Whisky have attracted more attention, and have advanced. The freight market was inactive.

Mayor Opdyke's Inaugural Message.

The Message with which Mayor OPDYKE has accompanied his accession to office is quite the shrewd and practical paper the public had a right to expect from a person of his thorough business qualifications. Mr. OPDYKE not only realizes the demands of the extraordinary occasion, but offers a variety of suggestions, many of them evidently sound and acceptable with which to meet them. A country engaged, in a deadly internal war, straining the resources and patriotism of the people to their utmost tension; a City prostrated and disheartened with misgovernment, and depleted by corruption; a Mayor chosen to office because believed to be loyal and energetic in his support of the National Government, and to bring to his important place the intelligence that shall reform and the honesty that shall purify the administration of municipal affairs; these are the unusual circumstances which attend the birth of this new political era, which is expected to relieve the people of burdens too weighty to be longer borne.

To these burdens Mr. OPDYKE addresses himself at the outset of his Message. He solicits the coöperation of the Common Council in devising and putting in operation a broad and comprehensive scheme of retrenchment. The details of his views are necessarily excluded from a document so brief, but he invites instant attention to two points, which will serve as the vanguard of other more sweeping measures. One of these is a prohibition against the Legislature adding any items of appropriation to the Tax levy, a practice now constantly pursued at the instance of parties who, their exactions having been defeated at the City Hall, hasten to Albany, and induce the unadvised Legislature to do what the City Government has declined. These excrescences, sometimes startling in bulk, retard the passage of the levy to so late a period of the Winter, that the City authorities are obliged, by mere destitution, to accept the measure, with all its imperfections. Another still more valuable suggestion is the sale of the wharf, dock and market property, owned by the City. This estate represents a capital of nearly eight millions of dollars, and should pay into the treasury an annual contribution of half a million; but so foully is it abused, that the net revenue does not at the best exceed a hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. Mr. OPDYKE recommends that this property be at once converted into cash, and applied to the reduction of the corporation debt. To the objection that the present is an unfortunate time for disposing of real property, it is sufficient to say that this description of property is less depreciated than others, and that in no contingency can the selling price fall so low as not to exceed largely the principal of which the present income is the interest.

In regard to those reforms of the Charter, which were to have been framed by the Commission appointed by the Legislature at its last session, but which are not forthcoming, Mr. OPDYKE has very decided opinions. His infallible specific is the adoption of the main features of the National Constitution. A Mayor with powers and responsibilities corresponding with those of the President; a Common Council composed of two bodies originating with different constituencies: these are the leading traits he proposes to introduce into an amended City Government. The appointing power is one of those thus to be secured to the Mayor. The heads of all the departments are to be nominated by him, and must of course be responsible to him and the Common Council. In this way, one of the most important local functions, the assumption of which by the Legislature has excited so much jealousy among the popular masses, will be restored to the Corporation, and a more effective supervision over the management of the several bureaus will be instituted. The great difficulty the Mayor encounters is to discriminate between the modes of choosing the two branches of the Common Council. The popular chamber may be obtained by retaining the actual Board of Councilmen. But in following out the National model, it is essential to introduce some change into the constitution of the Board of Aldermen; and two plans for this object are suggested. One, which Mr. OPDYKE, being of sound mind and discretion, wisely disapproves, vests the pow of appointing its members in a number of public bodies in the City; such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Education, the Fire Department, a scheme which equity would extend indefinitely, so as to give every religious, charitable, banking and professional corporation or interest within the City limits equal powers of appointment. From this impracticable notion Mr. OPDYKE turns to another, the defects of which are less striking. He suggests the choice of a Board of Aldermen, as the Supervisors are now chosen, the functions of the latter merging in the newly-constituted body. This idea is plausible, and it will only remain for the Legislature to make sure that no other method will more sturdily guard against partisan and corrupt influences to give it a strong recommendation. But it is not yet time to enter upon a discussion of so much moment, and which threatens to be of so great length. It is enough that the general outline sketched by the new Mayor has merits so obvious that it will, doubtless, form the groundwork of whatever action the Legislature may take.

The allusions of the Message to the defenceless condition of the City, will, we trust, secure immediate attention. It is not because a foreign war is imminent, but in order that no temptation to hostilities may present itself to a European Power, that it is all-important to make New-York Harbor impenetrable and impregnable. In the actual condition of Europe, financial and political, no Government there will venture upon any contest that is not sure to be short and successful. But no attack on America can be successful that does not include the capture of this City; and if its defences be made what they should and easily may be, its reduction must be the work of years, if not an impossibility; and the first condition of a European attack will thus be removed. By all means let his Honor's recommendation in this particular provoke at once the action of Congress. The matter is one of National importance.

A NOVELTY IN THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Councilmen so far forgot old habits yesterday as to place a Republican in the Chair. Mr. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, the new President, has had useful experience in municipal legislation and parliamentary practice, and a desirable reputation for seal, application and integrity. The latter qualities might have been employed perhaps to better purpose on the floor, where they are not always as abundant as could be wished; but the former so strongly recommend him to the Chair, that his election may be considered a topic of congratulation. Let us accept the fact as an omen of a public-spirited forgetfulness of party on the part of the new Board.

The Campaign Opened in South Carolina.

The arrival yesterday from Port Royal brings us news of how our boys down in Palmettodom spent New-Year's; and it is pleasant to learn that they have not forgotten the good Yankee traditions of the day. A visiting party from Beaufort, three or four thousand strong, took the opportunity to pay their devoirs to their nearest neighbors on the mainland, and the result was an interchange of civilities, in which the hospitable, high-minded and chivalrous Carolinians, it pains us to say, did *not* show themselves the *preux chevaliers, sans peur et sans reproche* our fancy delights to paint them. The affair, as narrated in the interesting letters of our special correspondents, if not of great proportions or for a prime object, was admirably planned and successfully executed, harmoniously combining, on a small scale, land and naval operations; and gives the effect, if not of a grand battle-piece, at least of a neat cabinet picture.

Our commanders at Port Royal have to thank their own policy for the occasion of this late encounter. Encouraged by the inaction of the National forces, the rebels have of late busily employed themselves in fortifying at various points near Port Royal, and have especially aimed to obtain command of its water surroundings. With this view, they had erected several earthworks on the banks of the Coosaw River, which forms the northern boundary of Port Royal Island, and connects the Broad and Port Royal Rivers. The chief of these fortifications was on the mainland opposite Port Royal ferry, and about ten miles northwest of the town of Beaufort. It was here, as may be remembered, that, a fortnight ago, the steamer *Mayflower*, engaged in making the circuit of the island for sounding purposes, was fired into from the rebel battery, and a man killed. To destroy this and any other works that might be found was the New-Year's task assigned to a portion of the land and naval forces. It was planned that two gunboats should go up by the Broad, and two others by the Port Royal River, while a simultaneous flank movement should be made on the fortifications from the land side. The latter operations were placed under command of Gen. STEVENS, who merits the praise of having handled his brigade in a highly efficient manner. After marching to the head of the island, and at that point crossing over to the mainland on flats, there was then a five or six miles' march along the north side of the river before reaching the ferry, at which point the fort was located. While on the march, and about a mile from the ferry, the Michigan Eighth, composing the advance, was met by a fire from the woods on the right, from a battery of field pieces and a force of infantry, variously estimated at from one to three thousand. The behavior of this hitherto untried regiment was marked by the utmost coolness and courage, accomplishing their object, and falling back in complete order, with the loss of one killed and eight wounded, while the rebel account which we had a day or two ago acknowledged a loss on the part of the enemy of fifteen killed and wounded.

This little episode somewhat delayed Gen. STEVENS' command, so that on reaching the fort at the ferry they found the gunboats had already done the work of reduction. An illustration on a smaller scale of the splendid gunnery that reduced the fortifications at Port Royal entrance did the business, and the Confederates made haste to evacuate, and fled, staying not on the order of their going. When the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, followed by the other regiments of the command, reached the fort, they found it abandoned, and that night the Union forces slept within the work, and inaugurated the occupation of the mainland of South Carolina. It was a good New-Year's piece of work, demonstrating the pluck, and nerve, and discipline of our men, and giving the last blow to the wretched fiction of Carolinian prowess and invincibility.

Thus far the New-Year's budget brought by the *Vanderbilt* yesterday. But there seems to have been an after-piece to this performance. Rebel accounts, from Charleston and Richmond, speak of a renewal of the fight on the 2d, and in such terms as make us eager to receive details of the sequel. They speak of Gen. GREGG'S South Carolina Brigade as having been "driven back with heavy loss," and of a movement either designed or executed on the part of our forces towards the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. In the meantime we have confirmation, through Charleston papers which we have received, of the seizure of another point on this line almost within striking distance of Charleston. The result is, of course, to cut off the means of transporting rebel reinforcements to aid in operations near Port Royal. It must be confessed the year opens actively in South Carolina, and the initiative inspires lively hopes that we shall soon have a Union army on the land side of Charleston. That done, there will be an end to those sentimental cavilings at our stone blockade, with which some British journals seek to cloak their Secessionist sympathies.

ENGLISH ANTICIPATIONS OF PEACE.—The advices we receive from Europe are of the most satisfactory character. Confidence in a pacific solution of the *Trent* affair seems to have become general, and to have diffused an universal sense of relief. The markets are, in such matters, the critical test of public opinion. When consols rise it is because the apprehension of war declines; and, in the present instance, if cotton advances it is because the prospect of obtaining new supplies through a forcible opening of the rebel ports disappears. These simultaneous phenomena are presented in the news by the *Bohemian*, given elsewhere, and in connection with other less distinct indications, show how great was the fear of war and how much it is relieved. On this side of the sea, the fact is in the highest degree cheering. We have had irresistible reasons for accusing the leaders of British party of seeking to force a quarrel upon the United States. Unsupported by the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, they dared not become the challengers, and they accordingly extracted from an unauthorized act of an American officer an apparent right to represent the American Government as the aggressor. The failure of this monstrous trick, leaves them without pretence for hostilities; and at the same time brings to light the real anxiety of the British people for peace, and their satisfaction at escaping from what a reckless Press represented as an inevitable war. When the news of the actual surrender of MASON and SLIDELL reaches England, we may expect to witness an outburst of delight, only equaled by that of our people when the scoundrels were caught. But there need be no mistake in the matter. The relief from the supposed necessity of making war upon their own kindred will be the real cause of gratitude; the thought of humiliation to America having as little to do with the demonstration, as had insult to England with our own jubilation over the feat of Capt. WILKES.

The Iron-Plated Gunboats.

People addicted to naval matters have become suddenly awakened to the importance of *iron-clad vessels of war*. It is generally the case, where we have been criminally apathetic upon a subject of National importance, and have finally come to give it attention, we go at once to the opposite extreme. So, in this instance, we delayed too long the construction of iron-clad vessels, of which every great Power should possess a few, and when we tardily determine upon providing ourselves with this class of war-engines, we pour out our ten or twelve million dollars like so much water, to build twenty vessels upon entirely novel plans, designed by people who have never seen such ships, or even the detailed designs of any of the considerable number which have been built in Europe.

The extra session of Congress last year acted very judiciously in directing the construction of one or more such vessels, and appropriating one and a half million dollars for the purpose; the bill directing that the talent of the country should be called forth by the issue of advertisements for plans, and that these should be submitted to a Board of competent officers for approval and selection. This was done; three plans were adopted, and one vessel directed to be constructed upon each, one of which is now nearly completed in this City, and will be ready for service before this month is out. With the commencent of this session, however, the Navy Department asked for the immediate construction of twenty more, and pending the decision of Congress upon the subject, the officials in the Bureau of Construction have completed a design upon which they propose to build them, and have invited to Washington and been in consultation with representatives of all the principal builders in our Atlantic cities. The House of Representatives has passed the bill appropriating ten millions for the purpose, but it has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

In the designs we allude to, the vessel just described as nearly completed is followed in many of its important features, and its imitators intended to carry precisely the same armament, namely, two guns of the largest calibre used in the navy. If, therefore, the vessel now building is successful, and can place her two guns in position to destroy our enemies, and can maintain them there until such destruction is completed, it is clear that every additional dollar which vessels carrying the same armament shall cost is thrown away, even if we were certain that the more costly vessels would be entirely successful. The batteries, designed by the officials in Washington, are expected to cost at least ten million dollars; whereas we have reason to believe that twenty like the one now nearly completed could be built in less time for five millions.

It is true that this Naval Board affects to believe that the one they have partially followed will not be successful, but would not any prudent and disinterested man consider it much the wiser course to wait a few weeks, and ascertain, beyond the possibility of a doubt, whether it was necessary to go to this additional expense of *five or more* millions to attain the desired end?

The subject, we repeat, is still before the Senate. We trust the Committee on Naval Affairs in that body has not overlooked the considerations we have hinted at; so may it give the navy far more efficiency, and leave the Treasury millions the richer.

ANOTHER SUCCESS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Union force in Western Virginia shows no disposition to hibernate after the usual pattern in its Winter quarters. Since the departure of Gen. ROSECRANS to Wheeling, and the transfer of the bulk of his recent army to the column of Gen. BUELL, there have been two principal camps maintained by the National troops—one under Gen. Cox, at Charleston, on the Kanawha; the other under Gen. MILROY, at Cheat Mountain, with lines extended toward Elk Water and Huttonsville. Gen. Cox has been relieved by the departure of Gen. FLOYD into Tennessee of any enemy within striking distance. But in front of Gen. MILROY, at Monterey and Huntersville, the main body of what was recently Gen. LEE'S command is quartered, and with these the Union leader finds occasion to refresh and keep alive the war temper of his force. It was only on the 13th ult. that MILROY sought out the enemy at Camp Alleghany, in Pocahontas County, inflicted a frightful loss of life and other damage upon him, and retired in safety to his quarters. A similar expedition, with even better results, is now reported by telegraph. At Huntersville among the Alleghanies, the rebels had established a depôt of army stores guarded by some seven hundred and fifty men. Against this post, Gen. MILROY dispatched a force of nearly the same strength, which after a sharp and curt contest, obliged the enemy to retire, with the loss of eighty in killed and wounded, and the sacrifice of the stores valued at $80,000, and of much greater value doubtless to the Union troops in their distant mountain quarters, now almost inaccessible from the Ohio side. The success was brilliant and important, in this, that it adds proof to proof of the superiority of our soldiers on a fair field over the adversary, and it goes to intimidate the scattered Secessionists of that quarter, who, without such frequent demonstration of Federal strength in their midst, would hasten to organize, and commit every imaginable excess upon their loyal neighbors. As it is, the spirit of rebellion, within the bounds of the new State of Kanawha, is practically extinguished.

Artists' Reception.

The first Artists' Reception of the present season was given last evening at DODWORTH'S up-town room No. 204 Fifth-avenue—a small but pleasant *salon*—and attracted as usual a pleasant gathering of the folk who move in society and the men who stir in art. It would be doing an injustice to the occasion to speak with any closeness of the merits of the pictures exhibited. Art touches society with a gloved hand and seeks a recognition not a criticism. Still, if the times were better, it is probable that we should have had some larger works to testify to the industry of our artists; being bad, it is reasonable that they should be economical in size as in price. The collection was a small one. There were old faces on the walls, too, but this circumstance did not detract from the hearty recognition which old friends have a right to expect at this time of year. Pleasant social chat, tinged with art and flavored with music made the hours fly fast. Among the exhibitors whose works attracted the most attention were EASTMAN JOHNSON, (Card-Players;) GIGNOUX, (An Autumnal Sunset, unpretending, and a study, but thoroughly effective and purely American in tone;) EDWIN WHITE, CHURCH, WHITTREDGE, GIFFORD, (a little gem, called the Bronx River;) CROPSEY, (A Study;) HUBBARD, YEWELL, JAMES M. HART, S. COLMAN, Jr., (two excellent pictures, full of quiet effect;) WEST, L. THOMPSON, (two busts,—one of a Western Hunter, superb in every respect;) W. J. HENNESSY, JAMES MCENTEE, ROSSITER, CAFFERTY. There was no catalogue, an oversight which ought to be remedied at these meetings. It need scarcely be added that we have not attempted to classify the merits of the artists we have named.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. J. S. CLARKE, the popular Comedian, made his appearance here last evening, and notwithstanding the snow-storm and the irresistible attractions it offered to the lovers of out-door fun, succeeded in winning a good and thoroughly appreciative audience. Three pieces were on the programme, none of them new to our public, but all of them acceptable when played well, and with Mr. CLARKE in the leading comic *rôle*. The most notable was the pleasant little school sketch, called "To Parents and Guardians," in which Mr. CLARKE impersonated the part of the fat "fag" *Waddilove*. The awkwardness of the good-natured simpleton, and his ridiculous fear of punishment from one considerably less than his size—the redoubtable *Bob Nettles*—were excellently portrayed, and kept the house in a roar of merriment. The character last named was played with much spirit by Miss FANNY BROWN, a young lady whom we are glad to welcome back again to the boards of this theatre. The *Tourbillon* of Mr. C. HILL was one of the best performances of the part we have ever seen. All the other parts were well placed, Miss ADA CLIFTON adapting herself with the skill of an artist to the small part of *Mary Swash*. The afterpieces were "My Neighbor's Wife," and the extravaganza called "P. P." To-night Mr. CLARKE will appear in the "Toodles," an announcement which will, we are sure, fill the house to overflowing. It is one of the most original performances ever seen in this City.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.—The announcement that Mr. DE CORDOVA would deliver a lecture at Clinton Hall last evening, was entirely premature, and arose from a mistake on the part of the Lecture Committee. Mr. DE CORDOVA was engaged to deliver a lecture on the *third* Monday of January, and will we presume, do so. Last evening he was lecturing in a neighboring city, and could not in consequence adapt himself to the demands of the advertisement.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. JARRETT'S season commences at this establishment to-night with the comedy of the "School for Scandal." Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JAS. WALLACK, Jr., Mr. W. WHEATLY, Mr. T. PLACIDE, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. RYER, Mrs. J. W. WALLACK and Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW will assist in the cast.

Resignation of Gen. Pillow, etc.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 6.

A deserter from Columbus on Sunday, who arrived here this morning, reports that Gen. PILLOW resigned on Friday.

Fifteen thousand troops left Columbus last week, for Bowling Green.

The officers of the rebel Government were impressing all classes of men.

Over a hundred cannon were planted on Columbus bluffs, and the river blockaded by a chain stretched across, supported by barges, and torpedoes planted at intervals.

Gold and silver have entirely disappeared from circulation. The only currency is the State Bank of South Carolina, Tennessee notes, and Confederate Scrip.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 6.

A destructive fire took place this afternoon in the business portion of the city, which threatened at one time serious results, but through the energies of the firemen and the power of the steam fire engines the flames were stayed, after causing a loss of $75,000. The fire broke out in the large warehouse No. 45 Fourth-street, above Chesnut, which was occupied by G. W. LEWIS, wholesale druggist, being communicated to the floor by the upsetting of a stove, and the floor being saturated with essential oils instantly took fire, the flames ascending from story to story with furious rapidity, which were encouraged by the inflammable nature of the contents, and soon burst from the roof and spread to the adjoining buildings—No. 43, occupied by WM. MANN, stationer and manufacturer of blank-books; and No. 47, occupied by J. T. DELACROIX, carpet dealer, and J. MILES & SON, boot and shoe manufacturers. The entire interior of LEWIS' warehouse was destroyed, only the walls being left standing. The upper stories and back portion of the lower stories of MANN'S building were burnt. The losses are estimated as follows:

G. W. LEWIS' loss $25,000; insured for $15,000 in the Commercial Insurance Company of this city; Northern Assurance Company, of London, and Washington Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I., each for $5,000.

WM. MANN'S loss nearly $40,000; insured for $30,000 in the Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool.

J. T. DELACROIX'S loss $5,000 by water.

MILES & SON'S nearly $10,000; fully insured in this city.

WOODWARD & Co., tobacconists, $5,000 loss by water and insured here.

The Keah estate are the owners of LEWIS' and MANN'S buildings, and are insured for $7,000.

There were various other losses of minor importance.

Massachusetts Affairs.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

The new Municipal Governments of Boston, Roxbury, Charlestown, New-Bedford, Springfield and other cities of the Commonwealth, were inaugurated to-day. The Messages of the various Mayors show a continuance of material progress, notwithstanding the war against the rebellion.

The Merchants' Exchange News-room, a well known Boston institution, having been closed several days for rejuvenation, reopened to-day under new management and very flattering prospects. Mr FRANK H. PALMER is the new lessee.

There was a light snow storm this afternoon and evening.

Inauguration of the Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Monday, Jan. 6.

The inauguration of the Governor and State officers took place to-day. Ex-Gov. RANDALL, on retiring, thanked his friends and coworkers, and expressed regret at parting. He was followed by Gov. HARVEY in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

The Connecticut Union Mass Convention.

HARTFORD, Monday, Jan. 6.

The Union Mass Convention meets in this city on Wednesday, the 8th inst. It promises to be very fully attended. Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, United States Senator from Tennessee, will positively be present and address the Convention.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 3,

Arrived yesterday—ship *Morning Light*, from Cardiff. Sailed—ship *Ocean Bird*, for Hong Kong.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bohemian at Halifax.

Interruption of Business During the Holidays.

How the Latest News from America is Interpreted.

The Trent Affair Discussed in a More Hopeful Spirit.

Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs Down---Provisions Firm---Decline in Consols.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 26th, *via* Londonderry on the 27th of December, arrived here at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

The dates per the *Bohemian* are four days later than those already received.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th ult.

The London and Liverpool markets were all closed in consequence of the holidays. There had only been one day's business done since the sailing of the *Asia*, on Tuesday, when 1,500 bales of cotton were sold in the Liverpool market, half of which was sold on speculation, at ⅛d.@⅛d. advance. The Manchester market also exhibited a corresponding improvement.

There was nothing doing in the Breadstuffs, Provision or Produce markets, which would reopen on Friday, the 27th ult.

The *Bohemian* reports: On 2d January, in lat. 48° 10′ N., lon. 48° 30′ W., exchanged colors with the American bark *Petrea*, bound West. Jan. 3, at 4 A. M., in lat. 47° 10′ N., lon. 51° W., exchanged night signals with a steamer, supposed to be the *Jura*, bound East.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDONDERRY, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The advices from America are unfavorably construed in London, and the funds are drooping in consequence.

In Liverpool peaceful hopes preponderate, and cotton is rising.

A number of gunboats have been ordered to the Mersey.

It is reported that the frigate *Algiers* has been stationed off the Straits of Gibraltar to prevent the passage of privateers.

The frigates *Liffey* and *Melpomene* were to leave Gibraltar on the 21st inst. for America.

It is reported in Paris that the Orleans [Princes are to return to Europe forthwith.

The English papers are still discussing the *Trent* affair in a hopeful view—that the rebel Commissioners will be given up by the Cabinet at Washington, and a war be thus averted.

Pending the receipt of news from America in response to the English advices by the *Europa*, there is much speculation as to what decision the United States Government will arrive at in regard to the surrendering up Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. The result is being quietly awaited. The prevailing opinion, however, is in favor of peace.

War risks at Lloyds' have a downward tendency.

The English papers calculate on the dispatch of the French Government reaching Washington before Mr. SEWARD sends his reply to Lord LYONS in regard to the demand of the British Government. The papers express the hope that the French dispatch will reach Washington in time to influence the reply of Mr. SEWARD.

The Paris *Presse* says that new Southern Commissioners have arrived at some German port, and are now *en route* to Paris and London.

The London *Times* has a criticism on Secretary CHASE'S financial report, and expatiates at some length on the extraordinary extension of the borrowing system, declaring that it exceeds anything in England's history.

France is about to send reinforcements to the squadron off Mexico, and also to the squadron off the northwestern coast of America.

It is also rumored in Paris that a squadron of observation is to be sent to the eastern coast of America under Admiral RENAUD.

The Paris Bourse closed flat yesterday at 67f. 25c. for the Rentes.

The Madrid correspondence says that Spain is to send from 6,000 to 7,000 men to Mexico, and that the Spanish Squadron will sail in three divisions.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advices from Canton, China, of the 15th of November, say that Mr. BURLINGAME, the American Minister, had been well received there, and that he subsequently left for Shanghai, *en route* to the capital.

A few foreigners had been invited to visit Peking.

The rebels were near Ningpoo, and the inhabitants were fleeing to Shanghai, where alarm had subsided.

Hang-Kow was reported to be invested by the rebels. It was also reported that the "Braves" there had attacked foreigners in the streets and houses, and that placards were posted up, threatening the extirpation of the Europeans.

News from Japan is received, but it is unimportant.

EXCITEMENT IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

Great excitement is existing here in regard to the death of the late King. His body is to be disinterred and analyzed. The public are greatly stirred up in regard to the matter, and troops are patrolling the streets.

Commercial News by the Bohemian, via Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of three days amount to 31,000 bales, including 6,500 to speculators and 1,000 to exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d.@1d. The sales on Friday were 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with an advancing tendency at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	12⅜d.	11⅛d.
Mobile	12⅜d.	11⅛d.
Uplands	12⅜d.	11⅛d.

The stock of Cotton in port at Liverpool is estimated at 558,000 bales, of which 216,000 bales are of American descriptions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is generally quiet, with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is firm and steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Thursday at 90⅞@91⅛ for money, but declined on Friday to 90⅝@90¾, under American advices. The weekly return of the Bank of England showed an increase in bullion of £145,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS were quiet and steady. The latest sales were: Illinois Central Shares, 49⅞@48⅞ discount; Erie Railroad, 24⅜@25⅜.

Organization of the Philadelphia Common Councils.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 6.

The Councils organized at noon.

THEODORE CUYLER was elected President of the Select Council.

A scene of good-humored confusion ensued in the Common Council, growing out of a double set of certificates from the Democrat and Peoples' candidate of the several Wards. Each party elected a President, both of whom took their seats and were qualified as members, and each electing clerks.

Messages were sent to the Mayor, which were returned with the answer that "the Mayor would recognize the Common Council when it was properly organized, and not till then."

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Joint Caucus of Members of the Legislature Elected on the Republican and the People's Tickets.

Nomination of Mr. Raymond, of New-York, for Speaker.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 6.

After considerable turmoil, and the issue of three or four separate calls for caucuses, matters have settled down so far, that all Republican and People's candidates, both of Democratic and Republican antecedents, met in one caucus. After some preliminary skirmishing, Mr. OGDEN, of Yates, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all the members elected to the Legislature, who favor sustaining the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to put down the rebellion and save the Union, and opposed to any unjust, partial legislation and corruption in high and low places, be invited to take seats in this Convention.

The resolution was advocated by Messrs. OGDEN and STETSON, and opposed by Mr. Raymond in a speech of considerable force.

After a long debate the resolution was lost, under the call for the ayes and nays, by a vote of 16 to 62.

The caucus then proceeded to nominate a candidate for speaker.

The first ballot stood:

Raymond, New-York	29	Ogden, Yates	5
Hurlburt, St. Lawrence	17	Stetson, Clinton	1
A. Rice, Cattaraugus	12	McLeod, New-York	1
Alvord, Onondaga	8	Blank	2
Pierce, Ulster	7		

Messrs. STETSON, ALVORD, RICE and OGDEN withdrew their names.

The second ballot stood:

Raymond	47	Benedict	1
Hurlburt	37	Blank	1
Pierce	1		

On motion of Mr. ALVORD, the nomination of HENRY J. RAYMOND was made unanimous amidst loud applause.

The following nominations were then made:

For Clerk—JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, of Oneida.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—LEVI M. YAUS, of Cattaraugus.

For Doorkeeper—NORMAN B. SPRAGUE, of Erie.

For First Assistant—WM. H. CREED, of Dutchess.

THE STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of the State Comptroller.

The report of Comptroller ROBINSON is received. He sets out by observing that, while our people will always submit cheerfully to taxation for the simple purpose of Government, "taxation to pay the expenses of profligate legislation will always cause discontent." The condition of our State Treasury is healthy, in view of the novel situation of public affairs.

Reference is made to our growth in population, wealth and prosperity as a nation, before the rebellion broke out, and the uses which the present affliction may subserve. Our financial affairs could not have been in better condition to meet the test. In the patriotic zeal shown to sustain the standard of our country, New-York exhibited an ardor that was without a rival in the history of the world. At the same, her credit was so sound that no difficulty was shown in raising by loan the three millions appropriated for that purpose.

The Comptroller then glances at the several funds of the State, wherein he takes occasion to express his approval of the present method of keeping the canal accounts. By the antiquated fiction of what is termed the General Fund, the canal revenues are already anticipated to the extent of $4,455,130, including expenses of collection, the discharge of old debts, interest, sinking funds of $540,130, and $200,000 for the support of the State Government. Were the canals actually to yield such an amount, the total State Debt would soon be paid, and no taxes would be needed during the process, but seven-eighths of a mill to keep up the General Fund, and three-fourths of a mill for the School Fund. Should the Sinking Fund be provided for as required, the old canal debt will have been met by the first of October, 1867. After the discharge of that class of obligations, there is to be an annual appropriation of one million and a half to Sinking Fund No. 2, which will provide for the payment of the General Fund debt by the 1st of January, 1873. The whole revenues of the canals will then pour into Sinking Fund No. 3, to liquidate a debt of only four and a-half millions, if held rigidly to their work in the meantime; thus discharging the last dollar of State indebtedness by the 1st of January, 1875.

If the annual revenues of the canals could be made to reach $4,000,000, with the additional aid of two-fifths of a mill tax, the same result would be reached in the same time, leaving a surplus of $100,000 in the treasury.

A valuable table is annexed showing the growth during the past 20 years, of aggregate valuations, State taxes, and town, county and school taxes. While the first has advanced, since 1842, from $620,676,346 to $1,441,767,430, the second has gone up from $619,684 to $4,505,523, and the third class from $3,626,794 to $15,000,000 in round numbers. It will thus be seen that the greatest advance has been made in the last; while private expenditures have doubtless risen in a still greater ratio.

Reference is made to the increased taxation caused last year by the omission of former Legislatures to provide rigidly for public demands as they fell due. But the supply bills, so called, have grown to be too formidable, as shown by the following statement:

Amount paid for the expenses of the Government proper during the last fiscal year, was		$1,391,155 98
Amount paid for interest on the general fund debt, being the deficiency in the general fund debt (sinking fund) to meet the payment	$330,964 47	
Amount paid for interest on Canal and other debts, chargable on the general fund revenue	34,289 28—	365,253 75
Total		$1,756,409 73

The moneys applicable to the payment of the above expenditures were the receipts into the Treasury on account of the proceeds of the 1⅛ mill tax, ($1,581,388 25;) the receipts for permanent revenue, $144,420 71; the State Prison earnings, $92,939 11; the balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1860, $82,968 90, and other miscellaneous items; leaving a balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1861, of $53,750 51.

GENERAL FUND—REVENUE.

Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1860	$82,968 90	
Amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year ending Sept. 30, 1861	5,346,066 72	
Amount transferred from the School Fund for bonds for lands	141 00	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury, remaining unpaid Sept. 30, 1861.	458 69	
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury on account of the General Fund, during the year	5,344,479 07	
Amount transferred to School, Literature and other funds	31,035 52	
Amount of warrants drawn, but unpaid	370 21—	$5,375,884 80
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1861		$53,750 71

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1860	$989,319 54	
Amount received for the last year from the several funds	10,183,024 70	
Amo't of warrants drawn but unpaid	458 69—11,172,802 93	
Am't of warrants drawn during the year	$10,537,808 94	
Amount of warrants unpaid	370 21—10,538,179 15	
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1861		$634,623 78

The balances due *from* the Treasury at that date were as follows: To the School Fund, $301,735 44; to the Literature Fund, $39,587 50; to the United States Deposit Fund, 802 49; to the Mariners' Fund, $1,334 57; to the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, $251,000 02; to the General Fund Revenue, $53,750 51, with some other sums, the whole amounting to $657,785. *Per contra*, there is due to the Treasury from the United States Deposit Fund, $23,161 35, the difference between these being equal to the balance on hand at the 30th of September last.

The estimated revenues for the current fiscal year are as follows:

Three and one-eighth mill State tax, viz.: for support of Government, ⅞ mill; for canals, ¾ mill; and for public defence, 1⅜ mill	$4,389,000
Balance due from County Treasurers on account of the State tax levied in 1860	1,000,100
Auction duty	75,000
Salt duty	65,000
State Prison earnings	100,000
Arrears and interest on the non-resident tax	30,000
Fees of the public offices	2,000
Pedler's licenses	650
Tolls on Cayuga Lake Inlet	70
Interest on Treasury deposits	20,000
Interest on Comptroller's bonds of the City of New-York	21,000
Amount to be repaid for advances to the United States Government	1,113,000
Balance in Treasury, Sept. 30, 1861	53,750
Total	$6,969,470

The estimated expenses are $6,775,838, including $1,070,512 for completion of the canals and payment of the last canal loan; $1,099,111 balance of the same from 1860; $1,250,000 for redemption of Comptroller's bonds; $300,000 for payment of temporary loan; $500,000 for arms and equipments appropriated by the last Legislature; $559,038, balance of appropriation for expenses of volunteers; and $254,856 for various charitable institutions.

The condition of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund on the 30th September was:

Balance from previous year	$10,000	
Amount received from Treasury	2,312,126	$2,322,126
Am't paid from Treasury during the year		2,071,126
Leaving a balance of		$251,000

Which was applicable to the redemption of stocks loaned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company falling due during the year 1861, and now supposed to be discharged.

GENERAL FUND DEBT.

The principal of the General Fund Debt is payable as follows:

1861—(Stock due prior to 30th September, not presented)	$51,000		
Due Oct. 1	100,000		$151,000
1862	$900,000	1870	$700,000
1864	287,700	1875	900,000
1865	178,000	At pleasure	2,258,082
1866	385,000	On demand	53,910
1868	942,961		
Total			$6,756,654
Less amount provided for			251,000
Total General Fund Debt			$6,505,654

The contingent State debt amounts to $339,000 and consists of stocks loaned to railroad companies, falling due, $170,000 in 1865, $100,000 in 1867, $6,000 in 1876, and $1,000 already due, but unredeemed.

The total canal indebtedness amounts to $9,730,024, created under article 7, section 1 of the Constitution; $13,200,000, created under article 7, section 3; $642,585, otherwise provided for; and $2,500,000, created under article 7, section 12, for payment of floating debt. The canal receipts for the year were as follows:

From Canal tolls	$3,353,169
From rent of surplus waters	4,865
Interest on current Canal revenues, etc	44,594
Total	$3,402,628

Payments during the year.

To Superintendents for repairs	$106,612	
To Contractors for repairs	260,995	
To Canal Commissioners for repairs, etc	224,957	
To Collectors, for salaries, etc	62,346	
To Weighmasters	8,111	
To Auditor, State Engineer, Clerks, Printing, etc	43,765—	706,786
Surplus revenue		$2,695,842

The following is a

RECAPITULATION OF THE STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

		Annual Int't.
General fund debt	$6,505,654	$352,500
CANAL DEBT.		
No. 1, under article 7, section 1, of the Constitution	9,739,025	532,341
No. 2, under article 7, section 3, of the Constitution	13,200,000	782,000
No. 3, under article 7, section 10, of the Constitution	642,585	34,629
No. 4, under article 7, section 12, of the Constitution	2,500,000	150,000
Contingent debt	339,000	
Total debt	$32,926,264	

The surplus revenues of the canals have been apportioned, as directed by the constitution, thus:

Section 1	$1,700,000
Section 2	350,000
And the balance under section 3	645,842
Total	$2,695,842

SCHOOL FUND.

The School Fund consists of $1,135,057 of State stocks; $350,300 of State bonds, and various other sums, as Bank stocks, bonds, &c., the whole amounting to $2,675,477. The receipts during the last year, including a balance of $127,483 from the previous year, were $445,495, and the disbursements $347,508, leaving a balance at the 30th September, of $97,987. The revenue for the current year is estimated to be $327,181, and the payments $350,000.

LITERATURE FUND.

The capital of the Literature Fund amounts to $269,952, the greater part in State stocks. Estimated revenue for 1860–1, (including balance of $15,775) $58,900. Payments for ditto, $42,124, leaving a balance to the present year of $16,866. Estimated revenue for 1861–2 (including $28,000 appropriation) $43,799; payments, $42,500.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

The capital of this fund amounts to $4,014,320, mostly loans on mortgage. Payments for 1860–1 (including balance,) $271,953; revenue, $248,792; balance of indebtedness, Sept. 30, 1861, $23,161, which is a considerable reduction. Estimated revenue for 1861–2, $251,603; estimated payments, $230,000, leaving a balance due the treasury about equal to that from last year.

OTHER FUNDS.

The Tonawanda Railroad Company Sinking Fund amounts to $61,446; the Long Island Railroad Sinking Fund to $3,411; the Mariners' Fund to $11,335. The amount of annuities payable to the Indians is $7,362.

THE SALT SPRINGS AND AUCTION DUTIES.

The receipts on account of the Onondaga Salt Springs last fiscal year amounted to $66,290, which is a little in excess of the average for the last six years. The total payments were $63,500, also in excess. The auction duties amounted to $75,319.

The Comptroller calls attention to the evil practice of County Treasurers retaining taxes in their possession long after they have been collected. More than a million of dollars were due from these men on the 1st of October. It will cost the State fifty thousand dollars, if this abuse is suffered to continue another year. To anticipate these taxes by temporary loans is expensive and inconvenient. He recommends the imposition of ten or twelve per cent. interest on all funds thus kept back.

The one per cent. allowed to the Chamberlain of this City as commission is, he thinks, too large, ($17,846,) and should be reduced. Attention is called to the difficulty of collecting taxes from Treasurers who become bankrupt; also to the outlay for prosecuting the geological survey of the State, which amounted last year to $13,703. Since 1847 the survey has cost $603,565 in all, refunding as sales only $52,916.

The claims of the militia of 1812 will be settled in the course of one month.

Of the $50,000 authorized for the relief to the people of Kansas, $38,756 have been expended. The Commissioners have declined to make any application of the balance. The Comptroller questions the expediency of making such appropriations, though the present afforded some valuable relief.

The new law respecting printing works well. In 1858 the State paid $120,423 for printing; it is now done for $38,000 per annum.

WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Though the debt of the State has within two years been reduced from $34,140,238 to $31,726,264, the sum of $1,770.000 is needed to meet the interest, toward which there is available from miscellaneous sources, $195,000, and from canal revenues, $350,000, leaving $1,261,566 still to be provided for. This would require a seven-eighths of one mill tax. To provide for the Canal Debt and interest, and to fill up the Sinking Funds, there must be raised $4,455,130. What the canals fail to yield toward this must come from taxation.

The Comptroller thinks it unjust to tax the people for any portion of the canal debt or its interest, and gives elaborate tables of earnings, &c., of the canals, against the policy of letting these great works run down or pass into the hands of private interests. He also calls attention to the provisions of the law passed last Congress, providing a direct tax of twenty millions on real estate, and recommends the Legislature to assume the collection of the quota falling upon this State.

The estimates for next year are prepared with a view to economy in every department. The taxes will amount to 2½ mills, independent of war expenses. Those will be one-third lower than in 1860. The sum of $522,496 will be required to meet land damages and deficiencies in the Canal Department for last year and the present. Estimated tolls for the present fiscal year, $3,781,540, which will meet sinking funds Nos. 1 and 2, and pay one year's interest on No. 3, leaving a balance in its sinking fund of $221,540.

The taxes for the next fiscal year, then, will be as follows:

For the General Fund, ⅞ of a mill yielding, say	$1,248,930
*For the School Fund, ¾ of a mill yielding, say	1,071,511
For deficiency under sec. 3, art. 7, and to pay land damages, ⅜ of a mill yielding, say	535,254
*For interest and Sinking Fund on the $2,500,000 debt under sec. 12, art. 7, ½ of a mill yielding, say	475,782
Total 2½ mills	$3,331,477

*These two items are provided for by existing laws.

The Houston-street Homicide.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday concluded the inquest upon the body of ANDREW J. FOWLER, who was murdered, on New-Year's morning, at the house of ill-fame No. 80 West Houston-street.

A large number of witnesses have been examined during the investigation, which has been continued from day to day since Thursday last. There was a great conflict of testimony, and the jury found much difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to who was the guilty party. The verdict at length rendered by the jury was, that "deceased came to his death from compression of the brain, from a fracture of the skull. From the evidence, we believe that said fracture was produced by blows from a club in the hands of CHARLES GOLDING, on the 1st day of January, 1862."

Upon the rendition of the verdict, GOLDING was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The following-named persons were sent to the House of Detention, in Mulberry-street, as witnesses in the case, viz.: Julia Sherwood, Chas. H. Golding, Chas. Stelling, Lewis Maxwell and Edward F. Gallot.

PRIZE-FIGHT AT WEEHAWKEN.

Ninety-five Rounds Fought Between Elliott and Winkie, in Two Hours and Ten Minutes—The Battle Drawn—Horrible Scene.

For some time a battle between the two noted pugilists, ELLIOTT and WINKIE, of this City, has been the theme of conversation among fighting men. Yesterday morning the fight took place. The scene of the encounter was fixed at Weehawken, N.J. At an early hour scores of the votaries of the P. R. wended their way, plodding along through the heavy snow-storm on foot and in various descriptions of vehicles. At least two hundred persons were present on the occasion—amongst them a large number of the leading "fancy men about town." They reached the ground by various routes—some even going by cars to Newark and thence by conveyance to Weehawken, in order to effectually elude the police. The heavy snow-storm rendered it difficult to select a spot for the fight, but at length, after a little surveying, a place was chosen and the snow removed, the distances measured, the ring formed, and the other preparations made. At a little past 8 o'clock the two principals, with their seconds and referee, drove up in separate carriages, and at six minutes past 9 o'clock ELLIOTT threw his cap into the ring and then followed it, accompanied by his seconds, CLARK and WOODS. WINKIE also threw his cap and entered the ring with his seconds, KIT BURNES and —— ROACH. ELLIOTT won the choice of corners, after which the men were attired in fighting costume by their respective seconds. MARTIN BUTLER was selected referee, and at 9:20 o'clock called the combatants to face each other. In response to the summons, both men walked to the centre of the ring, looking as agreeable and well pleased as though they were going on a jaunt into the rural districts in Summer. The snow fell in large flakes thick and fast, but neither appeared to notice it.

ELLIOTT, who is eight years the junior of WINKIE, appeared to be in good physical condition. He is a tall, straight, well-built man. WINKIE is 28 years of age, well-built, and muscular, also. His muscles seemed as hard as iron, and he looked like a man who could stand great punishment. After shaking hands, the fight began, and continued with great fierceness and brutality until 95 rounds had been fought, when the men were withdrawn by consent of their friends. In nearly every round WINKIE was knocked down by his antagonist. Long before the close of the brutal encounter, WINKIE was a horrible sight to look upon. His face had been pounded to a jelly; his body was terribly bruised; one eye was closed, and his tongue protruded from his mouth. During the last round, and while they were struggling with each other upon the ground, their friends not being able to separate them, a cry was raised that ELLIOTT was choking WINKIE to death. He had his antagonist by the throat, with a deadly grasp, which he only released after having received a kick in his stomach by some one in the crowd. Both men were taken from the ground by their friends, and the spectators of and participants in the horrible scene separated, without having been troubled by the Police or other authorities.

Rearrest of a Noted Slave-trader—Story of his Escape and Meeting with Marshal Rynders.

Detective officers DEVOE and SAMPSON, attached to the United States Marshal's office, arrested on Friday last, MORGAN FREDERERES, *alias* Gunderson, who was acting captain of the slave bark *Cora*, which arrived at this port, from the Coast of Africa, in charge of a prize-crew, some eighteen months ago. It will be recollected that he escaped from the vessel while lying in this port, under the guns of the *North Carolina*, and has not since been heard of. The account he now gives of his escape is, that he got the marines, who had him in charge, drunk, and took the opportunity to leave the vessel through the cabin window. He was arrested on board the United States ship *North Carolina*, where he was acting as master's mate, having received his commission from the Government on New-Year's day. He stated that after his escape he went to the Marshal's office and got his baggage from Marshal RYNDERS, and that he subsequently ate game suppers with other prisoners at the Eldridge-street Jail. He was yesterday committed to the Tombs.

The Weather.

Early yesterday morning the City was visited with the second snow storm of the season. The snow continued falling at intervals throughout the day, and at sundown it attained an average depth of four inches. Several sleighs were observed on the principal streets, but the snow was hardly in a condition to warrant good sleighing, consequently this mode of conveyance was not generally adopted. Both the East and North rivers were filled at ebb tide with large quantities of ice, rendering them an unsafe anchorage for small craft, and even dangerous for a row-boat. The various ferry-boats were not seriously detained in their trips, although their wheels came in contact with, and crushed some immense cakes of ice

The Murderer Sanchez before the Police Court.

FELIX SANCHEZ, the Spanish negro, who has been several years in the Tombs for the murder of his father-in-law, in Sullivan-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice BRENNAN to answer the charge of felonious assault upon JACOB MYERS. The case of SANCHEZ has been appealed, and it was apprehended that he might be discharged, in which case the authorities had determined to hold him upon the above charge. The Justice committed him in default of $2,000 bail. MYERS is detained as a witness.

Sailing-day of the Persia.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 6.

In consequence of the *Persia's* officers and men not having arrived from Bic, she will not leave Halifax until Friday morning.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 7 63, is published this morning. It contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES.—The American Difficulty in England—The French Doctrine of Neutral Rights—An Old Foe on American Affairs—British Censors of America—Readiness for the Advance—The Season and the Army—The Construction of Iron-clad Vessels—And other Editorials.

EUROPEAN NEWS, with extracts from our foreign files.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting and Important Letters from London, Paris, Canada and South America.

THE MEXICAN COALITION.—A Description of the Country and of the Object Proposed to be Attained by the Tripartite Powers.

GOV. WASHBURNE'S MESSAGE.

TRIAL OF THE STEVENS' FLOATING BATTERY.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.

BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours*, or *nearly five days*. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

To Milkmen.

Brewers' Grains.
Fresh every day,
at SMITH & BROTHER'S Brewery,
Nos. 156 and 160 West 13th-st., N. Y.

Balmoral Boots $2 50, for Ladies, at CANTRELL'S No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

NELSON—MILLIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, Mr. SAMUEL NELSON to Miss JANE L. MILLIN, both of this City.

BARKER—VAIL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, ISAAC O. BARKER to Mrs. ELLEN J. VAIL, both of this City.

DIED.

WAINWRIGHT.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, after a short but severe illness, MARY JANE, wife of Thomas H. Wainwright.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 94 Allen-st.

READ.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 5, CAROLINE J., wife of Mathew P. Read, and daughter of the late Richard Suydam, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 245 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Jan. 7, without further invitation.

GEER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 6, MARY, youngest child of Rev. Geo. Jarvis and Isabella M. Geer, aged 1 year, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 28th-st. and 9th-av., at 4 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 6, Mrs. MARGARET WILSON, widow of the late Samuel Wilson, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 196 Varick-st. Her remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester County, for interment.

HALLICK.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, WILLIAM H. HALLICK, Lieut.-Colonel Ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

The relatives and friends, the officers of the First Division, and members of the New-York City Guard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 East 13th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MINER.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, Mrs. EMELINE MINER, widow of George N. Miner, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 124 East 28th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.

WOOD.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Jan. 4, after a lingering illness, CHRISTINA, consort of the late David Wood, of Harlem, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Dr. William G., John and James Wood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 3d-av. and 121st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Dundee, Scotland, papers please copy.

COOPER.—In Yorkville, on Saturday, Jan. 4, KATE RICHMOND, youngest daughter of T. Colden Cooper, of this City.

The funeral will be held this day, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of the latter, in East 83d-st., first door west from Avenue A.

WOOLLEY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday morning, Jan. 6, after a short illness, INDIANA JOSEPHINE, beloved wife of Milton T. Woolley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 199 South 3d-st.

KINGSLAND.—In Glen Cove, on Monday, Jan. 6, STEPHEN KINGSLAND, in the 86th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons-in-law, J. Winnell and W. M. Thurman, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at St. Paul's Church, in the village, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting at Hempstead Branch on the arrival of the 9:50 train, leaving James-slip and 34th-st., New-York.

VALENTINE.—In Yonkers, on Sunday, Jan. 5, SUSAN, youngest child of Isaac J. and Mary E. Valentine, aged 5 months and 5 days.

LYDECKER.—In Englewood, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 5, SARAH, wife of Garret J. Lydecker, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church at Fort Lee Station, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

BLUNT.—At his residence at Sing Sing, Westchester County, on Saturday, Jan. 4, EDMUND M. BLUNT, formerly of this City, in the 92d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, Edmund and George W. Blunt, and his daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Miller, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, at Sing Sing, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8, 9:45 and 11 A. M., returning at 1:50, 3:33 and 8:20 P. M.

WILLETS.—At his residence, Harrison, Westchester County, on Saturday, Jan. 4, STEPHEN WILLETS, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, at Westbury, L. I., on Third day, the 7th inst., at 12¾ o'clock, which the friends are invited to attend. A special train leaves Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 7.—Jan. 6, 1862.
49, 38, 59, 64, 10, 31, 27, 26, 17, 32, 54, 33, 30.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 8.—Jan. 6, 1862.
60, 73, 29, 11, 10, 76, 72, 32, 17, 18, 58, 24, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 22 to 31, and 34 to 39. (Demurrers.)

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1585, 1591, 1593, 1601, 1627, 1629, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1643, 1645, 1657, 1665, 1667, 1341. *Part II.*—Nos. 1168, 1372, 1466, 1386, 1478, 1514, 1534, 1566, 1572, 1584, 1266, 1594, 1574, 1380, 1316, 1504, 1606½, (558, 621,)-1612, 1626.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2171, 1157, 2617, 2651, 2655, 2693, 2695, 2099, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2713, 2715, 2717. *Part II.*—Nos. 3326, 2612, 3042, 3046, 3048, 4052, 3054, 3058, 3060, 3068, 3070, 3072, 3074, 3076. *Part III.*—Nos. 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2733, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2747, 2749, 2753, 2757, 2759, 2761. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3010, 3078, 3080, 3082, 3084, 3086, 3088, 3090, 3094, 3096, 3098, 3100, 3102, 3104, 3106.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*— 612, 633, 571, 572, 662, 663 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 690, 671, 672. *Part II.*—Nos. 525, 434, 609, 286, 596, 402, 611, 1151, 1366, 1368, 1369, 1475, 1216, 1377, 673.

Court of Appeals—Calendar.

The following are the first fifty causes on the Calendar for January term, 1862:

Preferred Causes, Class No. 1.

1. The People, plffs. in error, *vs.* Waffle, deft. in error.

Preferred Causes, Class No. 2.

2. Delafield, exr. of S. M. Parish, decd., and ors., appts., *vs.* James Parish and ors., res.
3. Delafield, exr. of Henry Parish, decd., and ors., appts., *vs.* Daniel Parish, et. al., res.
4. Ann Parish and Martha Sherman, appts., *vs.* Daniel Parish and ors., res.

Preferred Causes, Class No. 3.

5. Johnson, admr., &c., res., *vs.* Jenkins, appt.
6. Naylor and anr., appt., *vs.* Doolittle, admr., res.
7. Newland, admr., res., *vs.* The N. Y. Central R. R. Co., appt.
8. Dibble and anr., admr., &c., appts., *vs.* The N. Y. C. R. R. Co., res.
9. Sprague, admx., appt., *vs.* Stone, res.
10. Burkhardt, appt., *vs.* Sanford, exr., &c., res.
11. Smith, admr., &c., res., *vs.* The N. Y. C. R. Co., appt.
12. Delamater and anr., admr., res., *vs.* Willard, appt.,
13. Bissell, admx., res., *vs.* The N. Y. C. R. Co. appt.
14. Ludawig Fries, res., *vs.* Rider, appt.
15. Newcomb, exx., &c., res., *vs.* Griswold, appt.
16. Perkins, admx., res., *vs.* The N. Y. C. R. Co., appt.
17. Hathaway, exx., res., *vs.* The N. Y. C. R. Co., appt.
18. Rider, admr., res., *vs.* Hulse, appt.
19. Ferguson et al., appts., *vs.* Averill, &c., res.
20. Brewster and anr., admx., res., *vs.* Wheeler. apot.
21. Hayes, admx., appt., *vs.* Reese and ors., res.
22. Howland, recr., res., *vs.* Edmonds and ors., exrs., appt.
23. Daniels et al., exrs., appts., *vs.* The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, res.
24. Blake, appt., *vs.* Van Brunt and ors., res.

Preferred Causes, Class No. 4.

25. Woolsey, res. *vs.* The Village of Rondout, appt.
No. 26. The People of the State of New-York, appts., *vs.* The N. Y. C. R. R. Co., res.
No. 27. The People of the State of New-York, appt., *vs.* The Albany and Vermont R. R. Co., res.
No. 27½. In the matter of World Ins. Co.

General Calendar.

No. 28. Burtis, res., *vs.* The Buffalo State Line R. R. Co., appt.
No. 29. Clark and ors., res., *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, appt.
No. 30. Bidwell, res., *vs.* The Northwestern Ins. Co., appt.
No. 31. Leggett, re[illegible] *vs.* The Bank of Sing-Sing, appt.
No. 32. Sherman, appt., *vs.* Elder and others, res.
No. 33. Garret H. Stryker, res., *vs.* Mott and ors., appts. Wilson, trustee, and ors., appts., *vs.* Stryker, res. Swords and ors., appts., *vs.* Stryker and ors., res.
No. 34. Clark, appt., *vs.* Griffith and anor., res.
No. 35. Stewart and anor., appts., *vs.* Lent, res.
No. 36. Neusbaum, appt., *vs.* Keim and anor., res.
No. 37. Williamson, appt., *vs.* Moore, res.
No. 38. The People of the State of New-York, res., *vs.* Jayne and ors., appt.
No. 39. Holbrook and anor., appt., *vs.* Vose et al., res.
No. 39½. Campbell et al, res., *vs.* Woodworth and anor, appt.
No. 40. Hanford, res., *vs.* Higgins, appt.
No. 40½. McCready, appt., *vs.* Rumrey, &c., res.
No. 41. Ely, appt., *vs.* Ormsby, res.
No. 42. Davis, res., *vs.* Pattison, appt.
No. 43. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee, res., *vs.* Wadsworth and anr., appt.
No. 44. Galligan, res., *vs.* Weaver, appt.
No. 45. The Schenectady Locomotive Works, appt., *vs.* the Albany Northern R. R. Co., res.
No. 46. The Albany Northern R. R. Co., and ors., res., *vs.* Brownell and anr., &c., appt.
No. 47. Smith and ors., appts., *vs.* Wilcox and ors., res.
No. 48. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., res., *vs.* Hendrickson, appt.
No. 49. Cartright, et al, res., *vs.* Wilderming, et al., appt.
No. 50. Wakely, appt., *vs.* Daniels and anr., res.

CHARLES HUGHES, Clerk.

Something About Hackley's Case—The Grand Jury Discharged for the Term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

This Court was opened by Justice INGRAHAM, but as Mr. District-Attorney Hall stated that there was no business, the Grand Jury being discharged for the term.

Mr. Hall stated that he had received official information that the Hackley contempt case was to be returned from the Court of Appeals this (yesterday) morning, but as he had not received it, no action could be taken. Adjourned.

The Fort Gansevoort Property Purchase.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Isaac Dayton vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case, which has become familiar, was again postponed until to-day, on account of the engagement of counsel.

The matter comes up, as will be remembered, upon demurrer to the complaint, counsel for the defendants objecting that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

City Contracts—Opinion of the General Term Respecting the Ward's Island Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Alexander McCotter vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action was for the specific performance of an alleged contract for the sale, by the plaintiff and the defendants, of a part of "Ward's Island." The case has been frequently stated in the TIMES.

The plaintiff was the owner of a part, and held executory contracts for the purchase of certain other parts, of the Island from the owners thereof. One Robert Minturn also owned a portion of the Island, and the residue belonged to the City of New-York and the Commissioners of Emigration.

The sale, as alleged by the plaintiff, embraced those portions of the Island which he owned, and of which he held the contracts of purchase. Prior to Oct. 16, 1857, the plaintiff proposed in writing to sell the defendant certain parts of the Island, but the paper writing having been lost its precise terms are not known.

The Board of Councilmen and the Board of Aldermen thereupon passed a resolution which was approved by the Mayor on the 31st day of December, 1857, authorizing and directing the Mayor to appoint an arbitrator to meet with one to be appointed by the plaintiff, the owner of all the private property and water rights not owned by the Commissioners of Emigration or by the City of New-York, on Wards' Island, with power to the two arbitrators, if they could not agree, to select a third, provided said plaintiff could give such satisfactory title as should be approved by the Corportion Counsel, and "said decision shall be binding for the purchase of said property by the Corporation of the City of New-York."

Arbitrators were appointed, in pursuance of the resolution, who, on the 13th day of February, 1858, made their award, and appraised the "value of the land owned, or claimed to be owned, by the said McCotter, or to which he may furnish a good and valid title, and situate on said island, consisting of thirty-one acres, one rood, and thirty perches, be the same more or less," at $2,500 per acre, and "the value of the water rights and land owned, or claimed to be owned, by said McCotter, to which he may furnish a good and valid title, situate on said island, consisting of forty-eight acres, three roods, sixteen and one-quarter perches, be the same more or less," at one thousand dollars per acre. The appraisal did not include the land owned by Minturn on the island. The resolution authorising said appraisal and purchase, was rescinded, by a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Feb. 11, 1858; by the Board of Councilmen, March 2, 1858, and approved by the Mayor, March 5, 1858. About 17th of May, 1858, the plaintiff, by way of compromise, proposed to the defendants in writing to take $1,500 per acre, for upland, roads, and water-grants, for all that he should give, or cause to be given satisfactory title, and to cancel the claim he had against the City in accordance with the award of arbitrators, upon condition that it could be settled up and consummated at once, and without delay. On the 27th day of May, 1858, the plaintiff, by letter addressed to the Board of Aldermen, withdrew the last proposition, and claimed the full award made by the arbitrators.

By resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen on the 7th of June, 1858, by the Board of Aldermen on the 11th of July, 1858, and finally passed over the veto of the Mayor on the 4th of August, 1858, the Comptroller was "authorized and directed to purchase from the plaintiff all the land situated on Ward's Island, not now owned by the City of New-York or by the Commissioners of Emigration, including uplands, roads and water grants," to [illegible] the said plaintiff could furnish a good and sufficient title to be approved by the Counsel for the Corporation, and to issue City Bonds at — per cent. for the payment of the same, upon the said McCotter withdrawing all and any claim or suit he may have against the City by virtue of any previous arrangement or agreement with the City Government."

On the 15th of October, 1858, the plaintiff procured from the Counsel of the Corporation this certificate to the sufficiency of the title to the several parcels of land proposed to be conveyed to the defendants, and caused and procured to be executed, and tendered to the defendants conveyances from himself and the several owners thereof, several parcels of land, and demanded payment therefor in accordance with the terms of the last resolution of the Common Council; the defendants refused to accept the deeds or make the payments. The plaintiff, at the same time, tendered a release of all claims under the award.

This suit was brought to compel the defendants to accept said conveyances, and to pay for the said land, in pursuance of the resolution of the Common Council, finally adopted on the 4th of August, 1858. The cause was tried by a Referee, and decided that the proposition of the plaintiff in connection with the resolution of the 4th of August, 1858, constituted a valid and binding contract, mutually obligatory upon the parties, and judgment was given ordering the defendants specifically to perform the contract thus established, and to accept the said conveyances, and to pay for the said land the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand three hundred and nine dollars and twenty-five cents, and from that judgment the defendants have appealed.

ALLEN, J.—The rights and liabilities of the parties under the appraisal of the arbitrators selected by the Mayor and the plaintiffs are not involved in this appeal. The plaintiff claims in his complaint the performance of an entirely different contract, and the Referee, in his report, treats the arbitration and the contract to purchase under it as abandoned, and holds the defendants to the fulfillment of what is claimed and alleged to be a substituted contract in lieu of it. The plaintiff has not at any time undertaken to carry out and complete the sale and make title to the premises under the award and appraisement, and the Referee, has not passed upon the rights of the parties under the contract, or the ability of the plaintiff to perform his part, or the liability of the defendants under the contract. The Referee has merely found that the proposal and acceptance of the proposition, and the appointment of arbitrators under the resolution of the Common Council, and their award and appraisal in pursuance of this authority, constituted a valid contract between the parties. But this legal conclusion does not enter into nor make a part of the judgment given in the action, except it may be as an inducement and *quasi* consideration of the subsequent agreement, which he finds to have been made as a substitute for that. The proposition of the plaintiff, which preceded and induced the resolution of the Common Council for the appointment of the appraisers, having been lost, its terms, and the extent of the property or interest in the island proposed to be sold, are not known. But the resolution of the Common Council is for the purchase, at a price to be determined by arbitrators, all the private property and water rights not owned by the Commissioners of Emigration, or by the City of New-York, on Ward's Island, provided said McCotter can give such satisfactory title as shall be approved by the Corporation Counsel.

Under this resolution, which is the basis of the contract, and expresses its terms, the City was not bound to take any part less than all the private property on the Island not owned by the City or Commissioners of Emigration, and the agreement was conditioned depending on the ability of the plaintiff to make title to the entire property thus agreed to be purchased. The appraisal did not include that part of the Island owned by Mr. Minturn, which was clearly embraced in the proposal to the Common Council, and there is no pretence that the plaintiff now is or ever has been able to give the City a satisfactory, or any other title to the Minturn property. It is difficult, therefore, to see how the plaintiff could, had he undertaken to do so, have entitled himself to any relief under this resolution, and the act of the arbitrator under it. But it is sufficient that the plaintiff in his complaint, and the Referee in his report, make the right to relief to rest upon the subsequent negotiations and acts of the parties, and we can only review the case thus made and presented. Perhaps upon a second trial the action will be tried upon a different theory, and other facts will be disclosed which will essentially vary the case, and relieve it of some of the difficulties which now seem to embarrass the plaintiff's right to any relief under the first contract, and the appraisal of the arbitrators.

Whatever may have been the power of the Common Council to purchase the property in question—and of this power there is probably no reasonable doubt, although I do not propose to examine or consider that question—it is very evident that there was no contract or agreement ever made for the purchase by the defendants of the property, a conveyance of which was tendered by the plaintiff of fifteen hundred dollars per acre, or any other price.

The minds of the parties never met in any agreement for the purchase and sale of the property. No proposal by the one was ever accepted by the other.

The proposal of the plaintiff to sell at the price named was withdrawn before it was accepted or acted upon by the defendants. It was revocable until actually acceded to by the latter, and when it was withdrawn the Common Council had nothing to act upon, and could only in terms make a proposition to the plaintiff, to be accepted or rejected by him if he chose to continue the negotiations. This proposal, if one was made, bound no one until formally accepted by the plaintiff.

When the resolution of the Common Council of August, 1858, was adopted, there was no proposal of the plaintiff pending by which he was bound; and the defendants, had the Common Council at that time in terms acceded to the proposal of the plaintiff, before then made and withdrawn, and notified him of such acceptance, could not have compelled him to perform on his part. His subsequent repentance, or change of purpose, and tender of his conveyances in October, did not make a valid contract as of the time of the passage of the resolution or bond upon it.

But there are other difficulties: The offer of the plaintiff of May 17, 1858, was to take $1,500 per acre for the land, provided it could be settled up and fully consummated at once. This proposition was never acted upon, or, if acted upon, was never accepted. The resolution of the Common Council, which is relied upon as an acceptance, makes no allusion or reference to this proposal, or to any price to be paid for the land. It simply authorizes the Comptroller to purchase of the plaintiff all the land on Ward's Island to which he can give a good title. It makes the Comptroller the agent of the City to negotiate with the plaintiff, and purchase from him the property, giving him unlimited discretion as to the price and terms of payment, and directing payment to be made in City bonds. It does not even appear that the Common Council, or any agent of the City, ever communicated the resolution to the plaintiff, or conferred with him on the subject. It was not an act designed to influence the plaintiff or to be communicated to him, but had respect solely to the agent who had power to act in the premises. When it shall appear that the Comptroller, acting under this resolution and the authority conferred by it, has concluded an agreement with the plaintiff for the purchase of the property, the plaintiff will have at least a plausible claim for relief, but not upon the ground that his proposal to sell at a given price has been specifically and in terms accepted by the defendant.

Authority to an agent to contract, cannot entitle a third person to sue, as upon a contract consummated. A may empower his coachman to buy a horse for B, without subjecting himself to an action at the suit of B. for the value of the horse, although the directions may have been given to the coachman, because B. has before offered to sell to A., at a price named by him. All that the Common Council has done to subject the City to this action is to empower its financial agent to purchase the property.

The agent has not acted, and it is for the defendant alone to put its agent in motion. The plaintiff has no power to coerce action on the part of the agent, or right of action against the City by reason of that act of the Common Council.

The judgment must be reversed, and a new trial granted, costs to abide event.

The facts in this case have been many times stated in this paper.

D. McMahon and Daniel Lord, for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson and Moses Ely, for City.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, John Williams, a Canadian, twenty-one years of age, was tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Reuben Tooker of a gold watch valued at $170, in the City Hall Park. Sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

The following list of the convictions, acquittals, &c., in this Court and the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the past year, was compiled by the Clerk, Henry Vandervoort, Esq.:

COURT OF SESSIONS.

	Convicted.	Acq'ted.
Murder in the first degree	2	2
Murder in the second degree	1	—
Manslaughter (various degrees)	15	4
Assault with intent to kill	5	22
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	25	1
Rape	3	2
Assault with intent to commit rape	4	—
Robbery in the first degree	7	3
Assault with intent to commit robbery	6	—
Assault and battery	100	13
Bigamy	3	1
Seduction	2	—
Perjury	—	1
Arson, (various degrees)	3	3
Attempt to commit arson	1	—
Forgery, (various degrees)	82	18
Burglary	30	14
Attempt to commit burglary	54	1
Embezzlement	2	—
Grand larceny	69	45
Attempt to commit grand larceny	84	2
Larceny from the person	27	8
Attempt to commit larceny from the person	15	—
Receiving stolen goods	17	5
Obtaining goods by false pretences	10	2
Petit larceny	97	5
Gambling	—	1
Violation of passenger law	2	—
Entering building with intent to steal	1	—
Selling lottery policies	2	—
Keeping disorderly house	7	—
Using gas without metre	1	—
Premeditated fight with animals	1	—

OYER AND TERMINER.

Murder in first degree	—	2
Murder in second degree	1	—
Manslaughter (various degrees)	6	—
Arson first degree	2	—
Violation of passenger law	1	—
Obtaining goods by false pretences	1	—
Contempt of court	1	—

Two persons were sentenced to the punishment of death; 263 males and 16 females were sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison (5 for life); the aggregate time of imprisonment of the remainder amounts to 977 years and 6 months; 218 males and 37 females were sentenced to the Penitentiary; 60 males and 19 females to the City Prison, and 14 boys and 1 girl to the House of Refuge.

1,239 Indictments were found, and 174 complaints were dismissed by the Grand Jury.

1,078 recognizances to appear and answer were filed, 48 of which were forfeited.

The fines and costs collected and paid into the County Treasury amounted to $1,594 84.

Clerk Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.

Nathan J. Rossiter has been appointed Clerk of this branch of the Court, *vice* Theodore M. Squires, resigned.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Morgan vs. *Rector, &c., of St. John's Church, Tuckahoe.*—Findings of facts, &c., settled.

Sears vs. *Claflin, &c.*—Findings of facts, &c., settled.

In the matter of Grading and Regulating the Third-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to Eighty-second-street.—Motion to discharge petition granted without costs.

In the matter of the Petitions of Allan Hoyt and Edward Roberts to vacate Assessment for Regulating and Grading Second-avenue.—Motion to dismiss petition granted, but without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Field vs. *Hunt.*—Motion for receiver denied with costs to abide event. (See Opinions.)

Same vs. *Same.*—On payment of defendant, Chapman, to plaintiff's attorney of $125, by way of warrantee to the plaintiffs for the costs and expenses of proceedings for an attachment, the proceedings for a contempt are dismissed. If defendant does not elect to pay, and pay the said sum in twenty days after service of copy order on his attorney, then an attachment is ordered to issue, returnable at same Term of this Court, in the First Judicial District, with an order indorsed thereon, holding said defendant to bail in the sum of $1,000.

O'Conor vs. *Sanford; Sanford* vs. *Sanford.*—Judgment for plaintiff in the original action for the amount claimed, with interest, &c.

Kenner et al. vs. *Stuart et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, with leave to defendants, Stuart, &c., to answer on payment of costs of demurrer in twenty days. (See opinion.)

Paqtt vs. *Evily, &c.*—Judgment for the plaintiff in this and the three other cases between the same parties, &c. (See mem.)

Valentine vs. *Wagner.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale, &c.

Askham vs. *Hunt.*—Judgment ordered, with costs to abide event.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mead vs. *Godine, Jr.*—The orders of 17th of May and 28th of June must be vacated and set aside; $30 to be deducted from plaintiff's costs, and motion that the sale be made at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, denied. Motion to confirm sale granted. No costs to either party.

Clarke &c., vs. *Combie, &c.*—Motion granted; order to be settled.

Dykers vs. *Townsend.*—Motion denied.

Carrjolle vs. *Ferris.*—Same order.

Todd vs. *Mason et al.*—Same order.

Lethauer et al. vs. *Hyman.*—Notwithstanding the order of Justice Ingraham, extending time to answer, defendant had a right to serve an amended answer within twenty days after service of the original answer, &c.

FARMS.

FARMS TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE or good City property—$2,000 or $30,000. $40,000 worth of good property, situated in the central part of Michigan, consisting of one farm of 635 acres, under a high state of cultivation, with house, barn, sheds, tools, &c., complete for farming purposes; one large brick house, 35x50, and extension with half an acre of land, in the City of Kalamazoo, Mich.; also, 960 acres of good land for farming purposes, near the county seat, with good pine timber on, together with some other property, and would pay part cash, for $40,000 worth of merchandise or City property. The owner is quite out of health, and wants to go abroad. This is very desirable property, and a rare chance for a good trade. Apply to S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 50 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, ON THE Terrace, a gentleman's place, embracing a large mansion and stable, and four acres of ground, handsomely decorated, shaded, fruited, &c., &c. Approachable by steamboat frequently, and 3d and 2d av. cars all day and all night. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West 44th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 357 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, A COMFORTABLE three-story, high stoop house with modern improvements. Located between 14th and 34th sts., and 4th and Madison avs. Possession at any time between now and May 1. New house preferred. Address Box No. 2, Lower Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BEAT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

LOST AND FOUND.

TO PAWNBROKERS.

$25 REWARD.

Stolen on the 4th inst.,

One Gold Bracelet, in links.

One Gold Band Bracelet, about three-quarters of an inch wide, chased.

One Mosaic Bracelet, costume figures, the stone oblong square, (six in number.)

One set Garnet Ear-rings, Pin and Bracelet—the Bracelet in six pieces and joints.

One set Coral Ear-rings and Pin, Balls and Drops, the Drops tapered and fine points.

One set Lava Ear-rings and Pin, carved head.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property by applying at the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOST—IN GOING DOWN BROADWAY FROM 42th-st. to 12th-st. school, a GOLD LEPINE WATCH, with gold dial, No. 24,278, and chain. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling on A. M. BININGER & CO., No. 19 Broad-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 264 Fifth-av., corner 25th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING CLASSES, at Mrs. STEERS' No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY at 4. The TUESDAY and FRIDAY class, second term, at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils admitted after the 6th inst. Circulars can be had as above.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30.000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACtive partner with this amount, in a banking and stock commission house, where the capital is safe, and profits large. To principals applying, the best of reference shall be given. Address Box No. 2,186 Post-Office, New-York.

$500 TO $1,000 WANTED FOR AN equal interest in a first-class shoe-store, doing a good cash business; owner has other business, and must sell; would accept a clerk. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 343½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock, for three days.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store, No. 161 Broadway, consisting of parlor suites in brocatel, plush, delaine and hair cloth; superb parlor secretaries, canterburies, etageres, plate glass doors and backs; chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany; wardrobes, amoire-à-glace, dressing tables, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, easy chairs, lounges, buffets, dining-room suite, extension dining tables, sideboards, library suites, bookcases, tables, washstands, tables and chairs. Also, a general assortment of first-class furniture, to be sold for cash. Particulars at sale.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, Nos. 29 Murray-st. and 33 Warren-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WE WILL INCLUDE IN our sale of THIS DAY a full assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, consisting of dress goods, silks, knit goods, woolens, hosiery, merino shirts and drawers.

Also,

A full line of buck gloves and gauntlets.

Also,

50 pieces all-wool blue cloth.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
ALBANY SLEIGHS, ROBES, HARNESS, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., a large number of one and two-seated sleighs, built in Albany, and suitable for park or road driving; also, one second-hand top-sleigh, several sets single and double harness, blankets, robes, &c. Sale without reserve. Terms cash.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, wardrobes, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, comforters, blankets, crockery, kitchenware, and also a lot of earthen, glass, woodenware, vases, pictures, cottage suites, casters, &c.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES MEN'S, BOYS, AND YOUTHS grain water-proof boots and other desirable styles of boots and shoes, at auction on Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 26 Courtland-st., to which we would invite the attention of city and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of prime goods. Also, an invoice of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING AN UNOCcupied furnished room on the second floor, front, would let it with board to a gentleman and his wife, or to one or two gentlemen; terms, including fire and gas $8 per week; reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING—NO. 34 BEACH-ST.—A GENTLEman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms. No. 34 Beach-st., between Hudson and Varick-st., opposite the Park.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 116 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, fronting on 5th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c.; also, small parlors, and bedrooms with baths attached, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Board at table d'hôte, or private table furnished.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE BAY, &c.—A choice of rooms on the second and third floors may be secured, with board, in the private family at No. 116 Columbia-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, within five minutes' walk of either ferry.

FRENCH BOARD.—A WELL FURNISHED room to let with modern improvements, in the family of a French teacher. Strictly private. Good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the language. References exchanged. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy-park.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, or a single gentleman, may obtain a large handsomely furnished room with large pantry, on second floor, in a desirable location, and convenient to ferries, by addressing, with real name and reference, J., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET—TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL finely furnished rooms, with unexceptionable board, at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) with every comfort of a well-provided home—convenient to Broadway, to stages and ferry. Dinner at 6. Reference desired.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also a back room.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS.
At No. 322 CANAL-ST.,
AT
HALF-PRICE,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
LADIES' WINTER CLOAKS
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
AT UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE,
At No. 322 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer, at retail, prior
To CLOSING STOCK ACCOUNT,
Bargains in
Dress Goods, Silks, Satins,
Moire Antiques, Flounced Robes, &c., &c.,
Suitable for Street, Dinner, and Evening.
Also,
Laces, Embroideries, Cloaks,
Furs, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 6, a large lot of
FANCY DRESS SILKS,
Suitable for DINNER and EVENING,
AT $1 PER YARD.
(Formerly sold for $2.)

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS; stocking yarn 75 cents ℔ lb; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 851 and 853 Broadway, near 15th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. No reasonable offer refused. Store closed on Saturdays until 5 o'clock P. M.
GEO. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.
N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

LAUNDRESSES.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET THE washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, or families, by the month or the dozen; will be done in the very best of style for 50 cents per dozen; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WOULD like the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies. Is an excellent washer and ironer, and can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., 2d floor, back room, between 19th and 20th sts.

GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has a rendezvous for shipping men at each of the following places:
Portsmouth, New-Hamshire.
Boston and New-Bedford, Massachusetts.
New-York.
Philadelphia and Erie, Pennsylvania.
Baltimore, Maryland; and
Washington, District of Columbia.
Seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen, who can pass the usual surgeon's examination, by presenting themselves at the rendezvous nearest their residence, with an official certificate from the city or town clerk, signifying that they are residents and have expressed a desire to leave to enter the navy, will be received on the following terms:
1st. An allowance of three cents a mile for traveling expenses.
2d. An advance of *three* months to seamen and ordinary seamen, and of *two* months to landsmen.
3d. Permission to leave an allotment of half-pay to their families, to commence the date of their enlistment.
4th. To go on board ship in their ordinary clothes, where an outfit will be furnished and charged as per list, being the present prices, viz.:

One pea-jacket	$11 00
One pair blue cloth trowsers	3 39
One blue flannel overshirt	1 60
Two under flannel shirts	2 32
Two pairs woolen drawers	2 16
One mattress	4 90
Two blankets	3 00
One seamless cap	1 00
One black silk handkerchief	1 00
Total	$31 27

The pay of petty officers averages $20 to $25 per month.
The pay of seamen 18 per month.
The pay of ordinary seamen 14 per month.
The pay of landsmen 12 per month.
And food found.
No landsman will be allowed to take the benefit of this regulation who has not

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. Consenor Benson & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 13 Bowery, (Opposite the Cooper Institute). Dec. 28, 1861.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 6 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 8th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 33d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 11th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Po ll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1861.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid after that day at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.
T. B. BLACKSTONE,
President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. —Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. By order,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERRAR, Acc't.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this institution (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND — BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¾ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1861. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (1st proximo.) The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January prox.
GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next; until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.
E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.
GEORGE ELLIS,
Cashier.

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office No. 27 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which date the Transfer Books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND Trust Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVidend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th till that day.
By order of the Board.
R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1862.
TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 4th January next. New-York, December 30, 1861.
WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has this DAY been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. GORDON MCTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON MCTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm-name of PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either active partner will sign in liquidation.
ELIHU PHINNEY, JR.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
ALBERT MASON.
O. M. MITCHELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ELIHU PHINNEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Phinney, Blakeman & Mason.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ALBERT MASON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No 28 Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD,
H. F. DOOLITTLE,
MADISON MIXTER,
T. C. GOETCHIUS,
LAWSON ARMS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 28 Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD,
MADISON MIXTER,
T. C. GOETCHIUS,
LAWSON ARMS,
THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.
J. R. JAFFRAY.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY.
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY.
No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
W. BARROW.
No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FISHER & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
A. A. FISHER is authorized to sign in liquidation.
A. A. FISHER.
C. A. FISHER.
By A. A. Fisher, Attorney.
J. E. FISHER.
The undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of FISHER & CO.
BETHEL, Conn., Jan. 1, 1862. J. E. FISHER.

H. W. MASON RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day, and THEODORE S. FOWLER is admitted. The style of the firm will be LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. from this date.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,

H. W. MASON will remove to Boston, and continue the banking business at No. 119 Milk-st., under the firm of H. W. MASON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of CHURCHILL, ROGERS & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed) WM. H. CHURCHILL,
HENRY ROGERS,
THEODORE R. WETMORE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. No. 220 Pearl-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of LEWIS HAVILAND & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the 31st of December, 1861.
JOHN D. LEWIS will continue the business at the old stand, No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York.
Mr. ARTHUR M. COCK, the former Cashier, is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of Louderback, Gilbert & Co., for the transaction of a general hardware business, at No. 23 Park-row, as successors to the late firm of Mooney, Cohn & Co.
DAVID LOUDERBACK.
JOHN A. GILBERT.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF KIRTLAND & CO., having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, and also by limitation of time, the undersigned will settle the business of said firm, and will also continue the Banking business in his own name, at No. 24 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. H. W. PALMER.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces
Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square.
Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good sound merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within ninety (90) days after the signing of the contract. Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and persons offering will please mention in their bids the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry E. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-6mTu.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock.
ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE "WOMAN'S Union Missionary Society of America," will be held in the chapel of St. Paul's Church, 22d-st., corner of 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Tyng, Dr. Hitchcock, and others.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Passengers going further take the train from there at 11 P. M., or remain on board till morning.

PARTIES SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST ICE CREAM, in forms, at three shillings per quart. Ice Cream sent to any part of the City. Established in 1833. JAMES TABOR, No. 343 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of R. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA, and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.), New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and should be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Patients as a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures; no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence,

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rumors Relative to Treason in High Places.

A Party of Deserters from the Rebel Army.

Their Suffering from Cold and Exposure.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Debate in the House on the Conduct of the War.

The Ball's Bluff Disaster to be Investigated.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

THE RUMOR OF TREACHERY IN A HIGH QUARTER.

A rumor has prevailed for three days that the source was discovered from which the rebels have derived so much of their information of the movements of our Government. The Associated Press has regaled the country with elaborately indefinite insinuations on the subject. To day the rumor came to a head, in the general street talk, that Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS' daughter was the person implicated, and that she and her father had been arrested, and were closely confined in prison. To-night the story is pronounced a fabrication, got up for the basest purposes, and circulated with inconceivable industry and ingenuity.

MORE DESERTIONS FROM THE REBELS.

Five privates, two Sergeants and one Captain, from the rebels, deserted to our lines yesterday evening, and were received by Lieuts. BIGELOW and BROWNELL, Second Michigan Regiment. They represented, with every evidence of sincerity, that the secession army is in a very destitute condition, suffering intensely from cold and lack of clothing and provisions. The Captain said, "You are whipping us as fast as you can by lying still." They were examined by Gen. HEINTZELMAN, and sent to Alexandria under guard.

WOUNDED PRISONERS RETURNED.

Yesterday four wounded prisoners of the Ball's Bluff fight were sent to Gen. STONE'S headquarters by the rebels. They had been lying in the hospitals at Leesburgh, and were thought incurable. Three belonged to the Fifteenth Massachusetts, and one to the California Regiment. They report much sickness and mortality among the rebels from exposure and inadequate clothing.

SPIRITED DEBATE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The debate in the House, to-day, on ROSCOE CONKLING'S resolution in regard to the Ball's Bluff disaster, was exceedingly animated, and indicates the spirit which the Administration will meet, from this time forth, in the Republican ranks. CONKLING'S speech was earnest and eloquent, Mr. CRITTENDEN'S reply logical and effective, and OWEN LOVEJOY'S attack on the policy of the Administration very broad and sweeping. The radicals carried the day, in the adoption of the resolution.

THE NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate Military Committee met this morning for the purpose of considering the fourteen hundred nominations before them. They passed upon three Brigadiers, as follows: Gens. FOSTER, RENO and HICKS, who are going with the Burnside Expedition Another meeting of the Committee is called for to-morrow, when they intend to dispose of a large batch of names.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER.

The President sent to the Senate the name of Col DANA, First Minnesota Regiment, as Brigadier.

THE SUCCESS AT HUNTERSVILLE.

Gen. ROSECRANS received a dispatch to-day from Western Virginia, stating that Gen. MILROY'S expedition to Hunterville was a perfect success. Routing the rebels, killing several and wounding others, capturing 300 barrels of flour, 300 barrels of beef, immense quantities of stores of all kinds, together with a number of boxes of Sharpe's rifles and sabres.

RUMORS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

We have rumors of hard fighting up the Potomac to-day, between the rebel Gen. JACKSON'S army and Gen. LANDER'S. Particulars cannot be had.

A CAPTURE DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Capt. KIEBL, of the *Reindeer*, brought up this afternoon two rebel prisoners from Gen. HOOKER'S division; also, twenty-two four-bushel bags of India-rubber overcoats, beside several sacks of undershirts, and a large quantity of quinine. The prisoners were captured while attempting to convey these stores from the Maryland to the Virginia shore.

GEN. LANE'S EXPEDITION.

A typographical error in yesterday's dispatch, relative to the proposed military expedition from Fort Leavenworth, makes it appear that Gen. LANE is to hold a subordinate position therein. The reverse is the fact. The expedition, second to none, if equaled by any, in numbers, character and purpose, is to be under the sole and exclusive command of Gen. LANE, who proposes to demonstrate with his Western crusaders, the ways and means through which the rebellion can be crushed, and the Republic restored in all its integrity. To carry out this purpose, Gen. LANE is supported by the active energies of the Administration in the various Departments.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Capt. SMITH, from Annapolis, reports that the entire Coast Division of Gen. BURNSIDE were paid off by Paymasters Maj. OAKLEY, Capt. JUDD, MASON and others, in two days after their arrival, about half a million dollars being disbursed to the troops. It is estimated that over two hundred thousand dollars of this amount has been remitted home by the soldiers of the different regiments. The troops constituting the land force of the expedition, as well as that of the coast division, are impatient to be on their way, and are in good spirits. Their general health is also good. The weather was cold, and there was considerable snow on the ground. Ice also was forming in the harbor, and there were some fears that the fleet might be interrupted thereby. The officers of the different staffs have mostly arrived, and are coöperating zealously in expediting affairs.

THE SECOND MILITARY EXECUTION.

A second military execution took place to-day, at half-past 11 o'clock, in this city, on the Commons near Vermont-avenue, between O and P streets, Private MICHAEL LANAHAN, Company A, Second New-York State Infantry, was hung, in pursuance of the sentence of a Court-martial, for the murder of Sergeant JOSEPH BRENNAN, of the same company. BRENNAN was sergeant of the Provost Guard, at Georgetown, on the 29th of October last. The prisoner was private of the Guard on the first relief. When the hour came for posting that relief, LANAHAN was not at the guard house. As Sergeant BRENNAN was about posting another man in his place, LANAHAN came up. BRENNAN reproved him sharply for negligence, and ordered him to his place, at the same time giving him a slap. LANAHAN took his place on guard, and a few minutes afterward, as BRENNAN was passing by, fired and killed him. The prisoner loaded his musket purposely, as it was contrary to rule to have it loaded while on guard—thus proving that the murder was premeditated. The execution took place in the presence of detachments of four regiments of infantry, drawn up in a hollow square around the gallows. The prisoner mounted the scaffold unassisted, and with a firm step. During the half hour taken up with preliminaries, he stood composed and unmoved. Lieutenant DEVAUX read the order for the execution, containing a recapitulation of the facts, the finding of the Court, and the sentence. When the fatal moment arrived, the prisoner, in a loud and unwavering voice, said: "Good-bye, soldiers—good-bye!" The black cap was drawn, the noose adjusted, and the drop fell. Death was instantaneous, and without a struggle.

The General-in-Chief, in the order approving the finding of the Court-martial, says:

"The proof is clear that he did this in the satisfaction of the grudge he bore toward the deceased; not only for the blow he had given him in the guard-house a few minutes before, but for old scores, which he mentioned in his statement to the Court. It is very reprehensible for a commissioned or non-commissioned officer to strike a soldier, except when it is absolutely necessary to repress disorder. It is never allowable as a punishment for an offence. But for a soldier, because of being struck, to shoot his immediate superior, is at war with every principle of military subordination. It was in evidence that it was not customary for sentinels at Georgetown to have their guns loaded. The prisoner must have loaded his musket for the purpose of carrying out his vindictive design against the Sergeant. The homicide in this case seems to lack none of the features which distinguish murder from simple manslaughter. For these reasons, the sentence was approved, and the Provost-Marshal was charged with the execution of the order."

THE KERRIGAN TRIAL.

Judge HEARNE, one of the counsel for Col. KERRIGAN, emphatically contradicts the report that evidence has been elicited on the trial establishing without doubt the charge of his having given information to the enemy, and further, that the evidence for the prosecution has not yet been closed. The paragraph transmitted yesterday was based on what was considered at the time reliable information.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Private BUTLER, belonging to the Gloucester County Twenty-third Massachusetts, was accidentally shot dead this morning by a comrade, while skylarking in a saloon. An effort was made to convene a Jury of Inquest, but the citizens would have nothing to do with the affair.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

It has been already supposed that a tax of five cents on each telegraphic message would raise a revenue of four million dollars. The fact is stated by those who know, that the gross revenue from all telegraph messages in the United States does not much exceed two million dollars.

ANOTHER TAX PROPOSED.

A resolution will be introduced in the House, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to propose a tax of one-fourth or one half a cent per mile on all railroad passengers traveling in the United States.

GEN. PATTERSON'S CASE.

Gen. PATTERSON was before the Investigating Committee to-day, vindicating his campaign. It is said the Committee were not convinced.

GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT is before the Committee to-night, and has an elaborate defence of his military operations submitted to them.

THE INDIANS.

Commissioner DALE will soon leave for the West on business of importance connected with the Indian tribes.

THE CONTRACTS FOR FEEDING HORSES.

The official communication in response to a resolution of the House, was to-day transmitted to that body by the Secretary of War, covering the reports from the Quartertermaster's Department, by which it appears that GEORGE RAMSDELL, of Pennsylvania, has been awarded the contract for feeding 525 disabled horses during the Winter, and CHARLES CHOUTEAU for 71. It appears that the contract system thus far has failed entirely. Advertisements for bids for almost everything required, have been made, but not in a single instance have the lowest bidders come forward and closed their contracts. Of the horses placed on CHOUTEAU'S farm, at 35 cents per head per diem, only about 35 of them have become serviceable. The remainder are not considered worth keeping.

COINAGE IN NEW-YORK.

Representative WARD to-day gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to establish a coinage department in the Assay Office at New-York.

THE BOMBARDMENT AT GREYTOWN.

He also presented the memorial of the citizens of Greytown for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the jurisdiction of the authorities of Greytown over Punta Arenas, to ascertain the value of the property destroyed by the bombardment of that town.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of Hon. BENJAMIN STARK, who was appointed Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator BAKER.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved that the administration of the oath be suspended for the present, and the credentials of Mr. STARK, together with certain papers which he held in his (FESSENDEN'S) hands, be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The papers were well attested by many of the most respectable inhabitants of Portland, (Oregon.) The papers state that Mr. STARK is understood to be an open and avowed Secessionist; that he defends the course of the South, and had given utterance to statements at war with the Government, such as approving of the attack on Fort Sumter, and declaring that in case of war he would sell his property, go South and fight for the rebels. He (FESSENDEN) had examined the papers with deliberation, and therefore made the motion.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Secesh.) said that there was no precedent for such a motion. He never knew of a case where a Senator had been refused the oath. He thought that the Senator had better be sworn, and then let the Senate take cognizance of the matter properly. Never had baser falsehoods been uttered than those in regard to himself which had been sent to the Senate here. He had in his pocket a copy of the New-York *Herald*, where it was stated that he (BRIGHT) was a Brigadier-General in the rebel army.

Mr. FESSENDEN said: It was true there was not a precedent; but the state of the country was without precedent, and we had now to make precedents. These papers in reference to Mr. STARK were well attested by his neighbors and townsmen.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) thought the case had better go over until to-morrow, that Senators might have time to look into it.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that the case was not without precedent, and referred to the case of Mr. LANMAN, of Connecticut, where the credentials were referred, and also to the case of Mr. GRISWOLD, of Ohio, where the credentials were also referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said the case was unprecedented. There had been no instance of a person's loyalty being questioned on presenting himself for admission into the Senate. The Senate is now examining the loyalty of certain members.

Mr. BAYARD said that there were men in the Senate in 1812 who were opposed to the war with Great Britain, and to the action of the Government. In the time of the Burr conspiracy there were men in the Senate reported to be in favor of that conspiracy. The cases cited by the Senator from Illinois were merely questions of authority to appoint.

Mr. BRIGHT said that he supposed that he was referred to by the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER.) At any rate he was in the category. He (BRIGHT) was glad the Senate was examining, and so far as he was concerned he was only sorry that they were so slow. He was anxious for a result.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) thought that sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. When the other cases come up the Senate will be ready to vote. There could be no difference of opinion in regard to the present war by any patriot.

The credentials of Mr. STARK and the papers handed in by Mr. FESSENDEN were then laid on the table for the present.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania, that JOHN C. FREMONT be appointed Lieutenant-General.

Mr. WILSON also presented a petition in reference to Gen. MCKINSTRY, representing that he was confined in prison closely, in violation of the rules of war.

Messrs. Sumner, Fessenden, Collamer, Clarke and Harris presented petitions for the emancipation of the slaves under the war power, with compensation to loyal masters.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the Mayor and citizens of Rochester, asking that the example of WASHINGTON and JACKSON be followed in regard to the slaves, and that they be put to work for the Government.

Mr. KING also presented a petition from the Twenty-Second Regiment of New-York, for a remission of the duty on the arms they had imported.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, stating that Slavery was the cause of the present war, and praying that no further agitation of the subject be tolerated in Congress.

A communication from the Secretary of State was received, transmitting the correspondence in regard to the *Trent* affair.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the papers were ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported in regard to the Kansas contested seat case. He said that no new facts had been submitted to change the former report of the Committee, that Mr. STANTON is entitled to the seat.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to report by what authority CYRUS SEYMOUR had been appointed a Sutler in the Sickles Regiment.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Post-office be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing a tax on conveying intelligence by telegraph.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution, that the President procure an exchange of prisoners from the privateer *Jeff. Davis* for prisoners taken from the army of the United States.

The joint resolution was adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow goods (coffee and tea) warehoused before the passage of the recent act, to be withdrawn with the duty of the former act paid, and the duties collected on such goods under the late act be refunded.

The joint resolution was agreed to.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) introduced a bill to repeal all acts granting bounties to fishing vessels.

The bill to establish a National armory at Rock Island, Ill., was taken up.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) moved to postpone it for two weeks from to-day.

Motion agreed to.

The bill making appropriations for pensions in 1863 was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the bill in relation to the Judicial Districts of the United States, altering the boundaries of certain Districts, etc., was taken up, and after some discussion, was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to define and fix the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army. Referred.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6.

On motion of Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of establishing a steam fire department, similar to that of Philadelphia.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that, on the second day of the session, a resolution was adopted with reference to the battle of Ball's Bluff. The resolution proposed no investigation into any future transactions whatever. It simply requested the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any steps have been taken to ascertain who are responsible for the disastrous affair at Ball's Bluff. The resolution was handed to the Adjutant-General, who submitted it to the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief, I am willing to believe, did not read the resolution, because I did not impute to anyone concerned any intention to trifle with the House or to return an evasive answer. If he did read it, he entirely misunderstood its point and purport, for he expressed an opinion to the Adjutant-General, an opinion which that officer repeated to the Secretary of War, who, in accordance with usage no doubt, simply transmitted it to us, and refers us to it. Now, that is in no sense responsive, not in the remotest degree, to the resolution of the House. In answer to a resolution, asking simply whether an investigation had been had upon a particular point, the Adjutant-General reports that the Commander-in-Chief of the army is of opinion that an inquiry into the subject of the resolution would not in the future be compatible with the public interest. If the answer had been that it would be injurious to the public service to inform the House whether any steps or proceedings had been taken to ascertain who was to blame for the great disaster at Ball's Bluff, that answer would be preposterous enough, and almost incredible, or so appear to us. But yet it would be an answer in terms, and would be responsive. But here comes a communication, purporting to be an answer, which neither answers an interrogatory, nor informs the House of the opinion of anybody that it would be injurious to the public interest to do so. This answer, however, inadvertently raises a very high question of privilege, which the House ought to consider, who set here as representatives of the people, because in our organism this is the only place to which the people can appeal, and whose voice can be heard; and among the most undeniable and sacred of their rights is the privilege of inquiring into their own affairs; and when they do inquire, they are entitled, if not to an answer, at least to have the servant of whom the inquiry was made, to say that, in his opinion, it was ill-timed or injurious. And unless we intend to be accomplices here in trampling upon personal rights, I submit that an instance of this sort ought not to be passed over. If such a practice as this is tolerated, the most boasted of our privileges will languish, and the most vital elements of the Government will decay: and, as in ordinary cases, so in important matters, we ought to watch with jealousy the right of inquiry. But this is no ordinary matter. This resolution relates to a great national calamity. It relates to an event which is believed to have been the most atrocious military murder ever committed in our history as a people. It relates to a lost field, to a disastrous battle, to a humiliating triumph of rebellion. It relates to something more than these. It relates to a blunder so gross that all men can see it, and no man has so far dared to deny or defend it. A blunder which, besides position, besides time, besides defeat, besides the loss of arms and munitions of war, cost the lives of nine hundred and thirty men, brave and loyal, the very pride and flower of the States from whence they came. This resolution proposes, out of respect for the memory of the lost, out of sympathy to the multitude of mourners who lament them, out of deference to public propriety and self-respect, that the nation should be informed whether the chief military authorities had taken any notice whatever of that shameless and wholesale slaughter of the brave sons of New-York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. It proposed that the nation should be informed that some proceedings had taken place—something open or secret, formal or informal; if not all that military usage requires, something to show that this terrible event had been inquired into. Now, Sir, if for no other object than of knowing whether that slaughter on the 21st of October last had been passed over as a mere ripple on the current of events, in the name of my people I demand that those whose business it is to answer shall stand up and answer. We have now a Committee to investigate the conduct of the war, and if it be known that the disaster of Ball's Bluff is to be the subject of a resolution of this House, good will come out of it, and witnesses will come forward to testify to all they know in the matter. The House must be aware that the battle of Ball's Bluff, like many others, has been made the subject of an issue between the regular army and the volunteers. Brig.-Gen. STONE, who was at the time the commander of the division from which the detachments came who fought the battle, or attempted to fight it, is an officer of the regular army. Col. BAKER, to whom a portion of the command, after a certain hour, was assigned, was a volunteer. The friends of these two officers have indulged in much angry controversy as to who should bear the blame, and on the one side the case has been espoused as if its appropriate office was to fasten some stigma on the volunteer service, and to determine certain questions of precedence and merit between West Point and the regular army. It was stated that the friends of Col. BAKER would move for an investigation, and that, having announced their intention, they were told it would be better not, for if they did that the friends of Gen. STONE would retaliate, and make it recoil upon BAKER and damage his memory. I have no sympathy with this controversy—I have no patience with those who engage in it. So far as it has been made an obstacle to the investigation, I have no toleration with it—so far as it has been used to retard this inquiry, which is sought by the friends of one of those officer. The effect of the knowledge of the truth of the affair upon either of these officers ought not to weigh a feather against the investigation. Suppose the revelation which may come to light should dim the glory which now hallows the memory of the deceased Senator, is that a reason in the great national question why this investigation should be hushed up, and in this respect falsify the truth of history? Suppose, on the other hand, that this Brigadier of the regular army, acting in rank of a Major-General, commanding a division of thousands of your brave men, charged with their safety, their honor and their lives—suppose, I say, that such General is a martinet, and not a soldier, and that he is deficient in soldiership and loyalty, is that a reason why we should allow this investigation to be throttled? Shall we proclaim indulgence and immunity though the revelations that may be made should soil the glittering plumage of the highest officer in the Republic? No. Whoever is responsible for the disasters of that bloody and fatal field, and for the murder there committed, upon that person the blame should rest. If the lamented BAKER is guilty, it was a generous fault, and grievously has he answered for it. If STONE did it, he bears a weight of guilt greater far than any man has hitherto attained amongst us. What is the personal fate or personal fame of a dozen Generals, in comparison with the preservation and safety of our great army now standing in the field? With six hundred thousand men, more than any man amongst them knows what to do with; with sixty-three thousand cavalry—although we were told in July last that we wanted none, and more than our Generals can find a place for—with this vast force we have been for six months hemmed in here. The Capital of the country is in a beleaguered State. With this force we now and again make an advance; but as often as we do we are met and outnumbered by superior forces, and each time met with ignominious defeat. This state of things is owing to barbarous negligence or ignorance, and it behooves us to investigate the cause of all this, and to hold the parties responsible for it up to public odium. If we cannot have indemnity for the past, in the name of humanity let us have security for the future. If we are to preserve our military prestige, and to hold intact military principles, let us investigate this matter; but if not, let us introduce into the army the principles of democratic election, and let it be left to the vote of the army what officers they will obey. Let us look at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in order to ascertain whether those who managed it, exercised that care and caution which is required from the captain of a ship, the engineer who runs an engine on the railroad, or the master of a steamer. On the 21st of October last, Leesburgh, in the State of Virginia, was occupied by the insurgents with a force of some 6,000. At the same time Poolesville, in Maryland, was occupied by a Union force. This latter post was the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. STONE. Between the two posts there flowed a swift and swollen river, with an island in the channel nearer to the Maryland shore. On the Leesburgh side of the river, and within a day's march of that place, lay Gen. MCCALL, in command of fifteen regiments, and who could at any moment march with 11,000 men. Now, the wonder is, when Leesburgh was to be attacked, that the duty should not have been assigned to the Division of Gen. MCCALL, who lay with a competent force on the same side of the river, and why it should have been intrusted to STONE, who had not only a river to cross, but actually two rivers, before he could make the attack. The inquiry as to this blunder, if only even stimulated by curiosity, would not be unnatural at a time like this. Now, one possessing the slightest smattering of military knowledge cannot fail to observe that the river, unbridged and unfordable, is one of the most formidable and perilous obstacles to a military advance, if at times not wholly impracticable. If ordinary sources of information are to be relied on, nothing is to be so much dreaded and shunned at any cost as the passage, in face of the enemy, of an unbridged and unfordable stream, and when attempted under these circumstances it requires not only means of transportation to throw over a force to the attack, but sufficient means to bring it back in security and expeditiously in case of a repulse. In this case two rivers seemed to have been considered by our commanding officers as very slight obstacles to their plans of attack—so slight, indeed, that the division lying on the fighting side of the river were not brought into requisition at all, not even for the purpose of defending the crossing and landing, or even to cover the tumultuous retreat. No: but the whole expedition, with all its apparent dangers, was left to the trans-Potomac Division of STONE. The crossing of the river, with their means of transportation, occupied four days. The crossing and landing places had to be selected. The crossing place selected was one of the most remarkable things in itself, as it was confessedly the most dangerous that could be selected. The landing place was a high bank of clay, some fifteen feet abrupt and perpendicular, and surmounted by a bluff of one hundred and fifty feet. The region around was thickly timbered. Within twelve miles of the crossing was a saw-mill, selected within a half mile of the river itself. Between the river and railroad beyond ran a canal, while all around there was an abundance of timber, round, square and sawed. We all know to what this timber might, with little trouble, have been put, when we recollect the material which composed Gen. BAKER'S Division, among whom were plenty of men who could repair and sail a ship, and build and run a locomotive engine. But this timber was not the only means of transportation within the reach of our General on that occasion. On the canal of which I speak, and which was so contiguous to the river, there floated a large number of boats of considerable tonnage—so large a number that in a day and a night boats enough for transportation might have been procured to convey with safety and expedition all the troops and war munitions needed for the expedition. Not only this, but, indeed, at convenient distances there were facilities adapted and intended for the transfer of the boats from the canal to the river. Notwithstanding all this, and notwithstanding that Washington was only thirty-six miles distant by canal, and notwithstanding that timber and boats were in abundance, not one of these resources were brought into requisition. No attempt was made to throw over pontoons, no sufficient rafts prepared, and not a boat taken from the many idle on the canal, with the miserable exception to which I will refer. Two weeks before the 21st an order had been given to construct five boats and two scows, at Edwards' Ferry, on a point of the river four miles below. Three of those boats were brought from Edwards' Ferry to this fatal crossing place. Two of them were used in the channel between the Maryland shore and the Island, and one was used between the Island and the bluff, and in the channel beyond was one single rowboat. These four boats, two in either channel, constituting the whole means of transportation provided for the expedition. These boats have been called scows, and I have taken some pains to learn precisely what they were. They were slight boats, made of hemlock, the stuff not being more than one and a half inches thick and about twenty feet in length, and of corresponding width. They had no oars, nor were there any means of impelling them. The way the brave men were transferred to the fatal shore on the other side was by pushing off the boat, or scow, above the point of landing, and allowing it to drift down the stream, a single pole directing it to the desired point. These boats were each capable of conveying a half company, about thirty-five men, the average time required to reach the Island being three quarters of an hour, leaving the island to be traversed and the other channel to be crossed. The House will have some idea of the rapidity of transportation, and will be prepared to do justice to the lamented BAKER, who is no more, when they call to mind that, long before he had command of the expedition, Col. DEVIN was ordered, the night before, to cross over four companies of the Massachusetts Fifteenth. This the officer in question commenced to do at 2 o'clock in the morning, and it was sunrise before he could take up his line of march, showing that upwards of an hour was necessary for the throwing over a company from the Maryland shore to Ball's Bluff. BAKER received orders at 2 o'clock in the morning, and immediately commenced his progress without a wharf to land at, or a rope or hawser to stretch across the river to hasten their crossing. Neither rope, hawser nor ax had been provided. Such were the combination of circumstances against him, that it was not till 11 o'clock that they began to cross. Then the rebel fire commenced the slaughter of the detachment first landed, and the boats on their side began to pull to the island with the bleeding and the slain, and the hospital then began to fill with the dying and the dead. But still the crossing went on, till seven thousand five hundred men, according to STONE, were thrown over. But of these not more than eighteen hundred ever saw the field. They had to climb the mud of the bluff, dragging their dismounted cannon after them, before they could reach the field, which they could not but suppose would open to them a fair fight, if not a scene of victory. But this difficult ascent led them to no field of fair and equal war, but to a slaughter pen—to a mere trap, to a horrible Golgotha. The position of the enemy was screened from view or aim by a thick growth of timber, and to this burial ground, as the boats one by one brought them over, went up the devoted and doomed, treading those tracks to the lion's den, all pointing in one direction, and showing no returning footprints. Behind them rolled the river, deep and broad, and which they were never to repass. Before them, and now surrounding them on every side, glared their skulking and sheltered foe. Into the deadly trap they went, too few to remain and too many to come back. If there had been more of them they might have held their position, and dispensed with means for crossing the river. If fewer, they might have escaped in the boats; but there being seventeen hundred, there was nothing for them but to stay and perish. Nobly did they fulfill their destiny. Their desperate stubbornness, their calm front, their heroic courage, served only to gild with tints of glory the bloody picture of their murder. Their movements had been stealthily watched from the first. The feast of death had been prepared for them, and the number desired to be present and partake of it had been calculated. When that doomed number had been drifted over the bloody revelry began. In an hour, or less than an hour, the deadly fire of unseen foes hedged them in on every side, and they melted away before it. The fight was lost before it had begun. It was a mere sacrifice of brave men. From the first there was not the slightest hope of escape or promise of victory. It was only a wonder that any escaped. The charge and daring of the Light Brigade described by the poet, is alone applicable to the devoted heroism of these men on the fatal field of Ball's Bluff. There was

> Cannon to the right of them,
> Cannon to the left of them,
> Cannon in front of them,
> Into the jaws of hell rushed the six hundred.

Those who did not die on the field were forced down the steep bank of the river, and here, to save their arms from falling into the hands of the enemy, they threw them into the stream; and many, alas! how many, sought and found a watery grave. The last act of this terrible tragedy and gross blunder, if not the saddest, was the most sickening and appalling of them all. The miserable flat boat on returning to the island was laden with the mangled, the wearied and the dying. The quick and the dead were huddled together in one struggling, mangled mass, and all went down together in that doleful river, never again to rise. Leesburgh was illuminated that night—illuminated by parricides and rebels, and another foul laurel was added to those of Bull Run, Big Bethel, the blockade of the Potomac, and the tame surrender of our Navy-yards and magazines. Such was the battle of Ball's Bluff! Such it stands to-day on the page of history. The States whose soldiers most severely suffered in it must be named—New-York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. In the name of the brave and lamented men who fell on that day, out of regard for the living and the dead, out of regard for the great interests to be affected by an investigation, I think all the circumstances connected with the planning and execution of the battle ought to be brought to light. I hope they will be. I hope the Committee appointed to investigate into the conduct of the war will not overlook the battle. I hope no apologies and no private interests will dissuade from an investigation into it, by any statements that the revelations of the whole truth will be detrimental to the public service, come from what quarter that statement may. I do not think that, after the publication of the report of the Adjutant-General, in reference to the division of Gen. FREMONT, the publication of anything can be injurious to anybody. In any court of justice, at least according to the well settled principles of equity and justice, the military authorities, who oppose this investigation and the publication of the facts, would be stopped from setting their vote against it. At all events the House will be safe in ventilating the authors, and holding up to public view, too, the authors of the greatest national calamity and disgrace which has yet been talked of in Goth and published in the streets of Askalon. I want it to be distinctly understood that I push this matter on the attention of the House and the country on several points, each of which call loudly for explanation, if an explanation can be offered. In the first place, the Division of Gen. MCCALL was on the same side of the river with Leesburgh, within a few hours march, and yet was not employed in the attack, but another division was selected, lying on the opposite side of the Potomac. Secondly, the crossing place selected was one of the worst and most dangerous that could have been found. Third, there was a want of transportation, insomuch that means of crossing absolutely indispensable, were wholly unprovided, although they might have been easily procured. Fourth, the number of troops sent over to Ball's Bluff was wholly insufficient, and this though more than the needed number were close at hand. Fifth, no reinforcements reached Col. BAKER, although, aside from the command of Gen. MCCALL, there were troops and artilleay on both sides of the river within four miles of the field of battle. All these grounds of censure may be explainable; if so, it is but just to the living and the dead that an opportunity should be afforded. If they are not susceptible of explanation, for higher reasons, inquiries ought not to slumber.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) inquired whether this was a question of privilege.

The Speaker submitted the question to the House, which decided that it was.

Mr. RICHARDSON, in offering the resolution, said this was not a matter of proper inquiry here. If there is one point more prominent that another on which the country is agreed, it is that those who fought and fell with Gen. BAKER, displayed as much courage and gallantry as have ever been displayed on this continent. But these things ought not to be lugged in here. Suppose anybody living is found to be in fault, what will you do with him? Discuss him in town meetings? Is that the way you conduct the war? We must trust something to the proper departments of the Government. If he men who have committed blunders and acted from errors of judgment will not hereafter be intrusted with important commands. If dead, we should cast no obloquy on their ashes or disgrace their memory. The time has come when there should be a movement. The troops should be drilled and prepared with this view. Gentlemen of the army, somewhere or another, knew quite as much about military affairs as any member of this House. The House should do nothing below its dignity. This was not the proper place to investigate battles. He was opposed to the whole resolution. It was a subject with which they had nothing to do, and the sooner they stopped the proceedings, as now proposed, the better for the country.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) did not see that what Mr. CONKLING had said implied any censure on the General-in-Chief. If the latter supposed it would be detrimental to the public interests to answer the resolution, it would be proper for him to say so. He regretted that there existed a disposition here to depreciate the position of the General-in-Chief. For himself, he felt we must place in him the most implicit confidence if we would come out of this conflict with honor. Gen. MCCLELLAN was charged with an immense responsibility, and surrounded by so much treachery that he can scarcely whisper his plans. We should strengthen his hands and cheer his heart, in view of these facts.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) contended that the House has no power under the Constitution to inquire into matters purely military. The army is under the command of the President, who is responsible for its operations. To interfere with this, therefore, would be an attempt to extend our civil jurisdiction. Even if we had the right to make such an inquiry, did not public policy forbid it. Could war be successfully conducted on such a principle? The gentleman from New-York (CONKLING) had given an animated picture of the scenes of the battle, and spoke of the killed, wounded and dying. The gentleman had given a clear description of the battle for the purpose of showing that there was a want of skill in its management. However our feelings may be aroused or affected, let us be careful not to allow such feelings to lead us into improper measures. If there was a want of skill and fidelity, what was the remedy? Was it to be exercised by the civil jurisdiction and power? If faults have been committed, they are to be examined into and punished by the military tribunals. By pursuing the course now proposed, we take the subject out of the hands of those supposed to be competent. Was this wise? Such an inquiry now would lead to future similar embarrassments. The effect would be to disavow our entire army. He believed that the whole country has confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN. We had better weaken our army than weaken confidence in the General-in-Chief. An army of *hares*, led by a *lion*, is more to be dreaded than an army of *lions* led by a *hare*.

Mr. CONKLIN further explained the object and purpose of his resolution, replying to Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh.) said that if the originial resolution, as provided for by the rules of the House, adopted forty years ago and in better times, had directed the Secretary of War to report the information required, he would have voted for the resolution now pending. But it expressly left it to the Secretary to say whether the public interests justified furnishing the matter called for or not, and it was now too late to object that he had exercised the discretion left to him. Otherwise, he (VALLANDIGHAM) would have voted for the resolution, as he was one of those who believed in the right of Congress to enforce the responsibility upon all the heads of Departments. He thought the power ought never to be surrendered, and would at all times maintain the subordination of the military to the civil authority. The British Parliament has exercised the right of inquiry into the conduct of the Crimean war. But here the Secretary of War had only exercised a discretion allowed to him by the House, and it was now too late to complain of it.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) entered his protest against the principle enunciated by the gentleman from Kentucky, having always believed the military should be subordinate to the civil power. The regular military officers are more in the way of an advance than any other class. We are waiting in the fruitless hope that the rebellion will put itself down. The idea is, if we don't hurt anybody the rebels will return to their allegiance. The fear in which we stand of injuring the twin relict of barbarism paralyzes the whole army. The reason why we are not successful is that we stand before an incensed God. We are not true to the principles of justice and truth and those of human equality, namely: "Liberty to all lands and to all the inhabitants thereof."

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) called Mr. LOVEJOY'S attention to a resolution passed by the House in February last, declaring neither the Federal Government nor the people of the North have the right or purpose to interfere with, or legislate on the subject of Slavery in the South. This was voted for by OWEN LOVEJOY. Are you the man? [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY responded, "I am the man;" and continuing his remarks, he said he believed the people were determined to carry on the war in such a way as to put down the rebellion in the speediest manner. He had no doubt that the Government will gracefully yield to the popular sentiment. He repeated, we have no right in time of peace to interfere with Slavery in the States. When that resolution was passed, for which he voted, all the States were loyal, and had not broken out in rebellion.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.)—Had not the *Star of the West* been fired into?

VOICES ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE—"No, no."

Mr. LOVEJOY, resuming, asked Mr. WICKLIFFE whether he preferred the perpetuation of Slavery rather than the Union.

Mr. WICKLIFFE replied that he was for preserving the Union under the Constitution, regarding its obligations imposed on every citizen, State and section. He was not for violating the Constitution when it was not essential to the safety of the Union. He would preserve the institution of Slavery under the Constitution by the principle declared by the House, and voted for by Mr. LOVEJOY and other representatives, and also declared in the inaugural address of the President and in the last two messages. If these principles are carried out he had no fear of the Union and the institution of Slavery.

Mr. LOVEJOY asked, if the ship must be saved by the throwing overboard part of the crew, which would the gentleman prefer?

Mr. WICKLIFFE responded, "I would prefer throwing the Abolitionists overboard."

Mr. LOVEJOY said that was tantamount to saying the gentleman preferred the Union going overboard rather than Slavery. For himself, he was for preserving the Union and Constitution, with the great object for which it was established, namely: with freedom. He demanded in the name of God and Justice that Slavery shall not stand in the way of our success and triumph. In illustration of his remarks he caused to be read the 7th chapter of the Book of Joshua, showing that the absence of prosperity and success was owing to what was designated the "accursed thing."

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) understood Mr. LOVEJOY to say so heavily is Slavery weighing upon our army as to render it impossible to achieve victories until Slavery is removed out of the way. He had supposed that if Slavery was a curse the responsibility of the rebellion would rest on the South, and that the face of the Almighty would be turned against the South, if the theory of the gentleman was